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R.I. PENINSULAR	6015	1200	C. Gourlie	21st "
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R.M. HIMALAYA				4th Nov.
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R.I. PENINSULAR			A. B. Daniell	18th "
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† SHANNON	4169	800	E. Crewe	9th "
R.M. CALEDONIAN	5013	1000	M. de Horne	16th "
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R.M. CORAL	1748	900	T. S. Angus	13th "
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BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	"	"	100
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GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

ARE SHIPPERS OF THE FOLLOWING :—

INVALID'S PORT.
OLD CRUSTED PORT.
LA-TORRE SHERRY.
AMONTILLADO A. 1
DINNER SHERRY.
BINET FILS CHAMPAGNE.
CHOICE BURGUNDY AND BORDEAUX WINES.

OTARD'S V.S.O.P. COGNAC.
RARE OLD COGNAC.
SUPERIOR "PEG" BRANDIES.
"PALL MALL" WHISKY.
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY.
BRODIE'S "RARE OLD" WHISKY
LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.
ALLSOPP'S ALE AND STOUT.

Complete List of Prices of their well-known Brands can be obtained on application at their Offices,
OLD CLUB HOUSE, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

LADIES' WATCHES.

AS a SOUVENIR there is nothing that a Lady appreciates better than a GENUINE GOOD WATCH. The better the class of Watch the longer will the Receiver have reason to remember the Donor. The main object, therefore, of a Souvenir can only have the fullest effect when the article presented is of unquestionable good manufacture. A so-called cheap Watch, or a substitute for a well-manufactured Watch, would vitiate entirely the idea and intentions that a Souvenir carries ; and indeed, it is not fair to impose on the recipient by the presentation of a Watch of doubtful make, not only a great deal of trouble and inconvenience but the expense that keeping such a Watch in order would entail.

We guarantee that the PRESENTATION WATCHES offered by us will keep the most excellent time and wear well for

FIFTY YEARS

and longer if reasonable good care be taken of them, and if they are periodically overhauled by a practical Watchmaker once in two, or most, three years, after about which time a Watch invariably requires cleaning.

NICKEL SILVER WATCHES—
Crystal Face ..... Rs. 20 & Rs. 28.
Half-hunting ..... Rs. 30.

SILVER WATCHES—
Crystal Face ..... Rs. 35, Rs. 40. Rs. 45, & Rs. 60.
Hunting Cases ..... Rs. 40, Rs. 45, Rs. 50, & Rs. 65.
Half-hunting cases ..... Rs. 45, Rs. 50, Rs. 55, & Rs. 70.

GOLD WATCHES—
Crystal Face ..... Rs. 60, Rs. 85, Rs. 95, & Rs. 120.
Hunting Cases ..... Rs. 75, Rs. 110, Rs. 120, & Rs. 140.
Half-hunting Cases ..... Rs. 85, Rs. 120, Rs. 130, & Rs. 150.

GOLD REPEATER WATCHES—
Crystal Face ..... Rs. 500.
Hunting Case ..... Rs. 550.

CHATELAINE WATCHES—
Silver ..... From Rs. 70.
Gold ..... From Rs. 350.

LADIES' FANCY WATCHES—
We have a large family of fanciful disguises, beautifully jewelled in gold. For details we must refer you to our Watch Catalogue, to be had on application.

WRISTLET WATCHES—
With leather straps, the Watches in Silver and Gold first detailed may be worn. Wristlets in curb web-work, spring catch, and other fancy designs. Silver, from Rs. 50 ; Gold from Rs. 210.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

KUPPER'S PILSENER
IS THE VERY BEST BREWED.
KUPPER'S PILSENER
IS ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM SEDIMENT.
KUPPER'S PILSENER
IS BRIGHT AND SPARKLING.
KUPPER'S PILSENER
IS LIGHT BUT FULL FLAVORED.
KUPPER'S PILSENER
IS HIGHLY NUTRITIVE.
KUPPER'S PILSENER
IS FREE FROM SALICYLIC ACID.

SOLE AGENTS:
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

THACKER & CO., LTD.
BOMBAY

WE HAVE NOW THE HONOUR OF SUPPLYING OVER 100 MESSES AND CANTEENS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

Your Crest correctly Engraved on Steel
And Embossed on a half-ream of best quality Note Paper, with square Envelopes to match,
for Rs. 16.

Your Monogram artistically Engraved on Steel
And Embossed on a half-ream of best quality Note Paper, with square Envelopes to match,
for Rs. 16.

Before Engraving Dies of Crests and Monograms, a PENCIL SKETCH is forwarded FREE OF CHARGE, and sunk in Steel when approved of.

STAMPING AND EMBOSSING
From Customers' own Dies, or from Dies already on hand.
ANY COLOUR.

PER 100 IMPRESSIONS	.. ..	Annas 8
PER 1,000 "	.. ..	Rs. 5 0
GOLD, SILVER, OR BRONZE.		
PER 100 IMPRESSIONS	.. ..	Rs. 2 0
PER 1,000 "	.. ..	" 17 0
GOLD AND COLOURS.		

Charges according to amount of work.

VISITING CARDS.

100 GENTLEMEN'S CARDS, one line with Plate	Rs. 3 0
100 LADIES' CARDS, one line with Plate	" 4 0

Other lines, such as Address and Club charged Re. 1 per line extra.
THIS RATE IS FOR THICK OR THIN CARDS.
We prefer keeping Steel Dies and Card Plates on hand ; we are then accountable for their preservation from rust, scratches, or loss.

To OFFICERS of the Royal Horse Artillery, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Medical Staff, and Indian Medical Service.
SMALL QUANTITIES OF STATIONERY HEADED WITH ANY OF THESE CRESTS ARE ALWAYS ON HAND.
Large quantities can be executed within three or four days from receipt of order.

BALL PROGRAMMES.
A Large Variety in Stock and constant renewals of the latest Designs.
SEND FOR SAMPLES.

MENU CARDS,
Folding and Single, in upwards of 250 varieties of elegant design, plain and illuminated.
PATTERNS FREE.

REGIMENTAL CRESTS.—DIES OF ALL BRITISH AND NATIVE REGIMENTS ON HAND.
Estimates and Samples free.

RUBBER STAMPS
Of every description manufactured by a special process, and of a specially prepared Rubber to withstand the Climate.

INVITATION CARDS.
Comprising Invitations to Dinners, at Home, Honorary Members, Marriage, Lawn Tennis, Dances.
WRITE FOR SAMPLES.

When orders for Crests, Monograms, Stationery, &c., are left to our own choosing they are carried out in perfect taste and without extravagant expenditure.

THACKER & CO., Limited, BOMBAY,
Booksellers, Publishers, Stationers,
ENGRAVERS, DIE SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS.

TO SMOKERS.
TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.
Purveyors in Cairo to the KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.
"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—

	Rs. a.	
Khedivial, 50 in a tin box	6 8	per 100
Extra Fine, G. F., 100 in a tin box	5 0	"
Rameses, 25 in a paper box and 500 in a tin box	4 0	"
Fleur d'Orient, 100 in a tin box	3 8	"
Non Plus Ultra, 100 "	3 0	"
Best Egyptian, 100 in a paper box and 600 in a tin box	2 8	"

HAVANA CIGARS—

El Diploma	25 in a box	4 0	per Box
Cordelia	50 "	5 0	"
La Odalisca	50 "	5 0	"
Vera	25 "	6 0	"
Sins Rival

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT
WILL BE GIVEN IN THE
NOVELTY THEATRE
ON
TUESDAY, 17TH OCTOBER, AT 9-30 P.M.,
IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE
KHANDALLA NURSING HOME.
The following Ladies and Gentlemen have kindly given their services :—

Mrs. DOWNING	Mr. OAKSHOTT
LAS CERRAS	Mr. SAMSON
Mr. DEAS	MICK and MACK
Mr COLLINS	KENNY and MASON

and
BERNOVITCH.
Reserved Seats Rs. 3 : Second Seats Rs. 2: Third Seats Re. 1.
Plan of the House now open at Messrs. ROSE and Co., where seats may be obtained.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE
HONOURABLE H. M. BIRDWOOD,
A BAZAAR,
FOR THE SALE OF
NEEDLE-WORK AND FANCY ARTICLES,
Will be held at the
TOWN HALL,
ON THE 3RD AND 4TH NOVEMBER,
FROM 3 P.M. TO 8 P.M.,
In AID of the BUILDING FUND of the
BOWEN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, BOMBAY.
All Articles Reasonably Priced.
A Special STALL for Children.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE SOCIETY.
A GRAND BAZAAR,
IN AID OF A FUND FOR REPAIRS
TO THE ORPHANAGE BUILDING,
WILL BE HELD IN THE
TOWN HALL
ON THURSDAY, FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY,
7TH, 8TH, AND 9TH DECEMBER, 1893.
The following Ladies have kindly agreed to hold Stalls, and will gladly receive any Contributions and Work, which should be sent in as early as possible :—
Mrs. BAPTY, Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill.
Mrs. GOSTLING, The Dell, Malabar Hill.
Mrs. GREIG, Marine Lines.
Mrs. DAVEY, General Telegraph Office.
Mrs. GARDNER, Free Church Mission House, Gowalia Tank.
Mrs. J. MACDONALD, Scottish Schools, Byculla.
Mrs. MACKENZIE, The Rock, Mazagon.
Mrs. NEUBERG, Middle Colaba.
Mrs. SMEATON, Clerk Bunder, Mazagon.
Mrs. SPENCER, Land's End, Malabar.
Mrs. STIVEN, Nepean Road, Malabar Hill.
D. M. INGLIS,
Honorary Secretary, Bazaar Sub-Committee.
Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, 11th October, 1893.

NOTICE.
ATHLETIC AND SPORTING MEETING.
PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.
THE PRIZES will be DISTRIBUTED THIS AFTERNOON, on the Polo Ground, at the Conclusion of the Polo Match, about 5-30 P.M.
H. M. STEUART,
F. W. SHAW,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

NOW READY.
"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.
The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and is a well-digested Summary of Events.
Annual Subscription (in advance) .....Rs. 12.
Single Copy .....As. 4.
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

NOTICE.
THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED,
Of 105, Victoria St., Westminster, London, S.W.
THE BOMBAY and KARACHI DEPOTS of the above Society will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 19th October, for "Dasara" (Hindu Holiday).
For the Army and Navy Co-Operative Society, Limited,
LATHAM & Co.,
Managing Agents.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE OF ALLAHABAD.
In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act, and of the Company known as the AGRA SAVINGS BANK, LIMITED.
UPON the Petition of SUMESHWAR PERSHAD BHARGAVA, and another, Creditors of the above-named Company, dated 4th May, 1893, and upon reading this Court's Order, dated 19th May, 1893, and the report of the chairman of the meeting of creditors and contributories held on the [illegible] last, under Section 129 of the [illegible] Act, and its Inclosures Lists A and B, and a List [illegible] presented at that meeting. This Court doth order [illegible] the said Company, namely, the Agra Savings Bank, [illegible] be wound up by this Court under the provisions [illegible] Indian Companies Act,—Dated this Ninth Day of [illegible] 1893.
[illegible] ELLIOT, &c.
[illegible] Registrar.

IN THE COURT OF THE DIST[illegible]CT JUDGE OF ALLAHABAD.
In the matter of the Com[illegible]GRA SAVINGS Company known as the BANK, LIMITED.
THE DISTRICT COURT of Allahabad has, by an Order, dated the Ninth [illegible] of October, A. D. 1893, APPOINTED MR. W. E. HOWARD [illegible]son, of Allahabad, to be OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR [illegible]oresaid Company.—Dated this Tenth Day [illegible] 1893.
F. E. ELLIOT,
District Judge.

MADRAS RACES, 1893.
DECEMBER 23RD, 26TH, 28TH AND 30TH.
(Under W. I. T. C. Rules of Racing.)
OWNERS are reminded that the THIRD ENTRANCES for all Races CLOSE on 16th OCTOBER, and must reach the Secretary on or before that date. For prospectus see W. I. T. C. Racing Calendar No. 1 of 16th May.
W. T. HAMILTON HOLMES,
Secretary.

NOW READY.
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.
Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1879, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1879, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagement.
Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
Single Copy .....Annas 4.
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

IN THE COURT OF THE FIRST CLASS MAGISTRATE, BROACH CITY.
I, RAMANJI COWASJI, do hereby declare that on the 25th June, 1893, I made a Statement in the District Magistrate's Court to the effect that the District Superintendent of Police had threatened the witnesses of my Son (who was being tried for theft) and that they would therefore not speak the truth.
I, therefore, hereby make it publicly known that the above STATEMENT was WILFULLY and MALICIOUSLY FALSE and in no wise true, and beg to express my regret for ever having made it. I make a Full APOLOGY to Mr. LAMBERT and hope that he will forgive me for making such a rash and untrue Statement. I further bind myself to print this Apology in the English and Native Papers, and also to place Rs. 50 in the City Magistrate's Poor Box, as a Substantial expression of my regret.
પ્રમનજી કવાસજી સર્જ,
હાલ આરટેશર નસરવાનજીના.
APPROVED.
R. P. LAMBERT,
Dist. Supt. of Police, Broach.
October 2nd, 1893.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.
VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith Empress of India.
Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of BAI GODAVARI (Widow of BHAWAN DEWA DANA), late of Bombay, Hindu, Deceased.
GHELABHAI ATMARAM, the Sole Executor named in the Will .....Petitioner.
ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.
Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 12th day of October, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-three, and in the Fifty-seventh Year of Our Reign.
L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.
The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
W. LANE,
The 12th Day of October, 1893.
Messrs. CHITNIS, MUTILAL and MALVI, Petitioner's Attorneys.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.
THE PUBLIC are informed that under the authority vested in the Commissioner of Police by Rule 4 of Government Notification No. 7601, dated the 15th December, 1890, Judicial Department, the SPACE MARKED out by a CHALK LINE on the Bombay GYMKHANA POLO GROUND and the ROPED enclosure on the Western Boundary of this Ground will be RESERVED for the Police Authorities from 3-30 A.M. to 6-30 P.M. daily, to enable them to keep order on the occasion of the several Polo Matches to be played between the 13th and the 21st October, 1893.
R. H. VINCENT,
Acting Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 12th October, 1893.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NOTICE is hereby given that a BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT of the above Company has THIS DAY been OPENED at No. 57, Esplanade Road, under the management of the Undersigned, and that the Agency hitherto held by Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., has now been TRANSFERRED.
All communications regarding existing Policies to be made to the Secretary from this date.
W. R. RAE,
Resident Secretary.
September 27, 1893.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.
NEW CLASSES formed for FRESH STUDENTS. Those who desire to attend are advised to make immediate Application. DAY and EVENING WORK begins on MONDAY, 13th November, 1893. Printed Form showing the Time Table and other information can be obtained on application by letter to the PRINCIPAL at the Institute.
NOWROJEE N. WADIA,
Honorary Secretary.

THE SEAFORDE LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED
(In Liquidation).
NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST and FINAL distribution of the Assets of the Company at rate of Rupees Four per Share will be paid to registered Shareholders of the Company at Old Secretariat Building, Apollo Street, Bombay, on production of Share Certificates on and after the 28th Day of OCTOBER, 1893, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 1 P.M.
E. G. CABRAL,
Liquidator.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
MINERAL OILS.
THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 P.M. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, 8th November, Tenders for the SUPPLY of the following OILS, during the year 1894, viz. :—
50 Tons of Mineral Oil for Lubricating Carriage and Wagon Axles.
80 Tons of Non-corrosive Oil for Locomotive Cylinders.
Tenders must be made on the Company's Form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and sent in accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 1,000 as Security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the Deposit without the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.
A Sample of not less than 10 Gallons of each Oil to be sent in to the General Storekeeper's Office, for Trial.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 12th October, 1893.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
WOODEN KEYS FOR PERMANENT WAY.
TENDERS are invited for the Supply of 36 Lakhs of MOULMEIN TEAKWOOD PERMANENT WAY CHAIR KEYS of two Patterns to be delivered at the Company's Stores Depot, Parel.
Standard Samples with Templates or Gauges can be seen, and specification with form of Tender obtained, at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel.
Tenders must be made on the Company's Form, sealed and superscribed "Tender for Wooden Keys" and delivered at the Store's Office, Victoria Terminus, by 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 25th October, after which hour no Tender will be received.
Each Tender must be accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 500, or the Tender will not be taken.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 29th September, 1893.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
ASHES FOR SALE.
THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, Tenders for the purchase of any number out of four lots of ASHES, now lying at Hyculla Loco. Depot, and Parel Loco. Works, where the same may be viewed on application.
All lots purchased to be removed within one month from date of acceptance of Tender. Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's Form (to be obtained from the Undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 100 as Security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.
Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender and before delivery is given.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender
ALFRED KING,
General Store-keeper.
General Store-keeper's Office, Parel, 9th October, 1893.

THE MERCANTILE PRESS COMPANY LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given that the GENERAL MEETING of ELEVENTH ORDinarie Press Company, Limited, the Shareholders of the registered Office of the Company, No. 55, will be held at, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 14th October, at 4 P.M., for the purpose of transacting the October general business :—
1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Auditor's Balance Sheet made up to the Year ending 30th June, 1893.
2. To elect Directors in the room of the Directors who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To declare a Dividend.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
And to transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
TALAKCHAND & SHAPURJEE,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.
THE Agent is prepared to receive, at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, up to Gun-fire, on MONDAY, the 23rd October, 1893, Tenders for the CONSTRUCTION of a NEW TERMINAL STATION at COLABA.
Drawings and specifications may be seen at the Chief Engineer's Office, Bombay, on application and forms of Tender can be obtained on payment of Rs. 10 per Copy.
All Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for the Construction of the New Terminal Station at Colaba" and a sum of Rs. 1,000 must be deposited as Security with each Tender, without which the Tender will not be considered. Government Paper or other Securities should be endorsed in favor of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
F. T. RICKARDS,
for Acting Agent.
General Offices, Bombay.

LIST of ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge :—
ERNEST GEARDSHAW, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant.
Mrs. JANE FLOYD (Widow of JAMES FLOYD, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant.
SAKU (Widow of Balloo Bomnial, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.
GEORGE LEWES HAYES MORRELL, a Civil Engineer, late an Inmate of the Government Lunatic Asylum at Madras.
THOMAS CHARLES MATHEWS, late Travelling Auditor, in the Midland Railway, Jhansi.
HOOSEIN BIN HASSAN, late of Bombay, Arab Inhabitant.
JOHN FOOTE, late Driver, Rajputana Malwa Railway, Saharmati.
ALFRED EDWARD LADD, late an Assistant in the employ of Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes and Company, Bombay.
MISS ANNIE P. GORDON, an American Spinster, late of the Industrial Home for Women, Bombay.
All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to, the abovenamed estates, are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the Undersigned at his Office within One Month from the date of this Advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the Assets of the Estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.
LOUIS P. RUSSELL,
Acting Administrator-General.
Administrator-General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 4th October, 1893.

"KEATING'S LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S LOZENGES."
"A Strange Fact about" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the world, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.
"A TERRIBLE COUGH."
"A TERRIBLE COUGH."
"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your ozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, is as been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the specialist, Dr. H. T. Butler, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.
WEIGHT IN GOLD.
WEIGHT IN GOLD.
Under date Sept. 8th, 1891, Mr. Hill again writes: "I should long since have been dead, but for your Lozenges—THEY ARE WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD. I will gladly see and tell anyone what a splendid cough remedy they are.
Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGH, HOARSENESS and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by All Chemists.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BANKS.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months notice, at rates to be learnt on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras, granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over.
Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible. Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
HEAD OFFICE:
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.
THE BANK receives FIXED DEPOSITS for one year at 4½ per cent. Interest, and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA,
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)
CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....£1,000,000
(With power to increase) to £4,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS £100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,000,000
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FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months. Terms for longer period can be ascertained on application.
A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1891

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
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For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS exchanged on and granted on the Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.
CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ... £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000
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Are received on the following terms:—
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3½ " " " 4 "
4 " " " 6 "
4½ " " " 8 or 9 Months.
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COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).
ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP.....Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE .....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES.....Rs. 6,26,978
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BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.
BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
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CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par for Deposit Accounts.
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(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Bombay, July 17, 1893. Offg. Manager.

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Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 39,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000
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T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
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UNIFORM RATES FOR EUROPEAN AND NATIVE ASSURERS.
UNDER the LONDON and LANCASHIRES revised Indian rates, Assurances may be obtained for a lower Premium than is elsewhere charged for
POLICIES ISSUED FREE FROM DEBT.
ATTENTION is directed to the many liberal features of the Company and particularly to its new Endowment Assurance Scheme, and to the SPECIALLY advantageous terms now granted to Officers of the Army and Navy.
The financial position of the Company is of the highest order.
Prospectuses, Proposal Forms and all requisite information may be had on Application to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£3,000,000,
Absolute Security Funds now exceed ..£8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to.....£7,894,357
FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.
Fire Premium for 1875 .....£742,553
" 1880 .....£833,078
" 1885 .....£966,107
" 1891 .....£1,607,030
NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 74 Per Cent.
REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.
ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to £4,546,577
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS...£7,894,357
GROWTH OF FUNDS.
1881 .....£4,673,299 | 1891 .....£7,894,357
1886 .....£5,672,041
Increase of Funds in 10 years £3,221,058
THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
(ESTABLISHED 1862.)
CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED .... £2,127,500.
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 676,355.
NET INCOME FOR 1892 .....£ 927,584.
THE above named influential British Fire Office is open to grant ASSURANCES on Mills and all other classes of Risks at LOWEST CURRENT RATES.
ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
Claims Paid during the last Ten Years Amount to .....£3,591,798.
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(Oriental Bank Building).
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THE best Life Policy is that which combines the largest benefit with the best security.
AN ANNUAL BONUS POLICY
of the
UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE
Meets the above conditions and offers to Assurers THE MOST ECONOMICAL LIFE POLICY
obtainable in India.
ASSETS
Nearly £190 for each £100 of Liabilities.
ANNUAL BONUSES.
The average reduction in premium at 53 annual divisions of profits has been about 47 per cent.
EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT.
The expenses are under 9½ per cent. of the annual income.
NO OTHER LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA CAN SHOW SUCH RESULTS.
NATIVE RISKS ACCEPTED.
CLAIMS SETTLED IMMEDIATELY ON PROOF OF DEATH.
Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries, Bombay Branch.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS
ABOUT THE
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
1.—OVER HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.
2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to nearly Seven and three quarter Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.
3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.
F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary.
N.B.—THE COMPANY'S INDIAN RATES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY REDUCED.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.,	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL.....	" 1,000,000
MARINE INSURANCE	
The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£ 3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	Frs 4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	" 2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL...	M 4,000,000

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VOLKART BROTHERS,
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CUT ON THE MOST APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES.
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PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASES OF THE KDNEYS, AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.
DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS
Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints. Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organ, generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the lo

BOMBAY ... AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Name.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Hindostan	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,141½
Do.	60,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,075
Do.	10,000	250	250	28 pr. ct.	967
Do.	10,000	100	6,50,000	10 pr. ct.	169
...INSU...	100,000	400	all	5 pr. ct.	97
	80,000	250	200	7 pr. ct.	230
	60,000	250	212½	6 pr. ct.	209

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J. T. HATHORNTHWAITE,
FAZULBHOY VISRAM,
D. E. WACHA,
N. G. CHANDAVARKAR,
Honorary Secretaries.

HURKISONDAS NARROTAMDAS,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 9th October, 1893.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

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TWO OUR RUPEE ONLY
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FRESH—SEASON 1893—Genuine.

VEGETABLE.—Beans, Beet, Borecole, Broccoli, Cabbage, Carrot, Cauliflower, Celery, Cress, Kohl Rabi, Leek, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion, Parsley, Peas, Radish, Spinach, Turnip, Vegetable Marrow.

FLOWER.—Aster, Balsam, Canary Creeper, Clarkia, Convolvulus, Dianthus, Larkspur, Linum Rubrum, Lobelia, Marigold, Mignonette, Nasturtium, Nemophila Insignis, Phox Drummondii, Poppy, Stock, Sunflower, Sweet William, Sweet Peas, Zinnia.

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A SHIPMENT of AUSTRALIAN HORSES selected by the well known Importer, C. G. BALDOCK, to land at Bombay the first week in November, consisting of Well-bred Carriage Pairs up to 16 hands 3 in. high, weight carrying Cobs, first-class Hacks and Chargers; also some Well-broken single Harness Horses, and a few first-class Polo Ponies.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, headache, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, at 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

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VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS
FOR PRESENT SOWING.
OUR GRAND NEW CATALOGUE
(FOR SEASONS 1893-94)
Is now ready. Contains Descriptions of about 2,000 Varieties, including all the latest European and American Novelties. Native names, full Cultural Directions, &c., &c.
FREE ON APPLICATION. Postage As. 2-6.
Orders for BULBS AND PLANTS
Of all Varieties are now being Booked, for Delivery from October.
LUCERNE.
ENGLISH, per lb. Re. 1-8; 10 lbs., Rs. 15.
FRENCH, the heaviest Cropping Variety, per lb., Re. 1-12; 10 lbs., Rs. 16.
"PRACTICAL GARDENING FOR INDIAN AMATEURS."
Cloth, Rs. 5; a few Copies in Limp paper, at Rs. 3-8.

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Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, 25 Lakhs.
FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.
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BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wants and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
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PRICE..... Rs. 6,
Packing and Postage extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, OCT. 13.

THE dulness in Export business has, if anything, deepened during the past week, and improvement in this direction can hardly be looked for until after the *Dewali*, which falls, this year, early next month. Cotton has been entirely neglected by shippers on some days, and taken to a very limited extent on others; while little has been done of local spinners' account. Reports from the districts regarding the growing crop of this staple continue to be very favourable. The Wheat and Seed markets have both been very quiet with only a small business passing from day to day; but no movement in prices has taken place. Exchange has been steady this week, and latterly firm and slightly advancing, rates this evening ruling 3-32d. higher both for Bank and Private Paper than they closed at last Friday evening. Government Paper has advanced upon the whole ¼ per cent. in Fours. Freights were steady in the earlier part of the week, but have since become quiet, with not much business doing. In Imports considerable transactions have taken place in staple Piece-Goods at firm or hardening prices.

MONEY.—The advance in the Presidency Bank's rates in the middle of last week in presence of less abundance of Money in the Bazaar in some quarters, and in view of the early setting in of the busy export season, in which the financing of an unusually large Cotton crop should stimulate demand for accommodation, was justified by the Bank's Statement of Affairs, issued on Monday, which disclosed a further diminution of over 53 lakhs in the Cash Balance, at 28¼ lakhs. During the week covered by the Return there had again been large withdrawals from Private Deposits, though to a smaller extent than in the week preceding; while the increase in Bills Discounted, indicative of more activity in one branch of trade, was materially larger than that shown in the previous Return; but on the other hand, a considerable falling off of some 12 lakhs had taken place in Loans, making the net increase in trade requirements stand at 34½ lakhs; the Cash Balance having been further reduced by withdrawals from Government Deposits at the Banks' head office and branches. Money is reported to be getting tighter at Calcutta, which tends to strengthen the discount market here, apart from local influences; but the directors of the Bank of Bombay have not deemed it necessary to make any further change in their rates this week, and the minimum therefore, remains at 4 per cent.

EXCHANGE opened last Saturday with a steady, not to say firm, feeling, at Is. 3 3-16d. Telegraphic, and 1 Is. 3 3-32d. Demand, for Bank remittance, and at Is. 3 7-32d. for three months' sight Credits, forward, for next year, having been quoted about 1-16d. higher than ready rates; but, as usual on mail-day, there was no ready business doing, and, for forward, only a limited amount of Merchants' Bills were placed, no enquiry having been felt for the Bank media of remittance. On Monday there was a quiet feeling at opening, at Is. 3 1-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, and Is. 3 3-32d. for Demand, and Is. 3 7-32d. for three months' sight Credits, rates remaining thereat all day notwithstanding that a fair amount was taken by the Alfresco Bank who, for once, found that their requirements were not sufficient to alter the rates. Money was reported to be getting tighter in the Bazaar both here and at Calcutta, which naturally had a steadying effect in Exchange; but export Bills still remained scarce. The market was quiet again on Tuesday, but firm nevertheless, at Is. 3 1-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, Is. 3 3-32d. Demand, and Is. 3 7-32d. for three months' sight Credits for October delivery, one buyer naming Is. 3 3-16d. for the mail, for Credits; but with little or no ready export business going on yet, Merchants' Bills remained temporarily scarce. For Bank Telegraphic, Is. 3 3-32d. was done, for transfer from the middle of November, and, some ready Demand at Is. 3¼d. On the following day the tone was firm again, rates having opened at Is. 3 1-16d., for Bank Telegraphic, and Is. 3 3-32d., for Demand, at which there was no enquiry, and, very shortly, Is. 3 3-32d. and Is. 3 1-8d. respectively, was obtainable, and done on the receipt of Calcutta news. A few ready Merchants' Bills were placed locally in the morning at Is. 3 7-32d. for three months' sight Credits; but Is. 3¼d. was the best obtainable at the close. Yesterday the market ruled quiet and steady all day, rates having opened at Is. 3 3-32d for Telegraphic, and Is. 3 1-8d. Demand, for Bank remittance, and at Is. 3¼d. for three months' sight Credits. A moderate amount of Merchants' Bills were placed at the above rate, for October delivery; and in Bank remittance, ready Telegraphic at Is. 3 1-8d. and Demand at Is. 3 5-32d. were done to a fair extent, and, for next year, at 1-32d. higher. To-day the market has been firm again at a partial advance of 1-32d. Rates opened at Is. 3 1-8 to 5-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and Is. 3 5-32 to 3-16d. for Demand, a fair amount having been taken, but principally at Is. 3 3-16d., Demand by the Gold speculators as cover against sales previously made at lower rates; and Telegraphic was also sold, for transfer next year, as high as Is. 3 3-16d. For Merchants' Bills there has been a slow enquiry, a moderate amount having been placed on the basis of Is. 3 9-32d. for three months' sight Credits, for October delivery, and Is. 3 5-16d. to the end of the year; but, at the close, the latter rate was also quoted for near delivery, and the market closed very steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	Is. 3 5-32d.
Do. Telegraphic	Is. 3½d.
Do. 3 months' sight	Is. 3 7-32d.
Do. 4 do.	Is. 3½d.
Do. 6 do.	Is. 3 5-16d.
Credits 3 do.	Is. 3 5-16d.
Do. 6 do.	Is. 3 13-32d.
Documents 3 months' sight	Is. 3 11-32d.
Do. 6 do.	Is. 3 7-16d.
Frnce 3 months' sight	161
Do. 3 do.	162

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened with a weak feeling on last mail-day at the reduced rates of 105 for Money, and 104 13-16 for Account, for Fours; but the market remained steady at these quotations to the close. The new 3½ per cent. Loan receded to to 98¼. On Monday morning rates for Fours were quoted rather lower than on Saturday evening, say at 104 15-16 for Money, and 104 13-16 for Account; and though, in the course of the day, rates left off as they had opened. The price of the new 3½ per cent. Loan declined to 98 to 98¼. On Tuesday, rates recovered about 1-8 per cent. of the previous decline in Fours, an advance on opening, at 105 for Money, and 104 13-16 for Account, having become 105 1-16, and 104 7-8, respectively, which were the closing quotations. 98 was quoted for the new 3½ per cent. Loan during a part of the day, but 98¼ was the final price. On the following day, however, the market was weak and declining, and Fours receded about ¼ per cent from Tuesday evening's quotations, say to 104 15-16 for Money, and 104¼ for Account, at which rates left off. 98 was named for the new 3½ per cent. Loan. The feeling was steady yesterday at some recovery from Wednesday evening's rates for Fours, 105 for cash, and 104 7-8 for the next settlement having been quoted, and maintained to the close. 98 was still the price of the 3½ per cent. Loan. To-day, a material advance has taken place in rates for Fours, and our closing quotations are 105 5-15 for Money and 105 1-8 for Account with a steady feeling at the rise. The closing rate for the new 3½ per cent. Loan is 98.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is unchanged at 119. Port Trust Bonds are also unaltered at 104.

SHARES have been quiet throughout the week, but what little movement there has been in Cotton Mill Scrip has been rather more in buyers' than in sellers' favour. Compared with our quotations of last Friday evening, we note an advance of Rs. 50 in Dhun Mill shares; of Rs. 35 in Maneckji Petit; of Rs. 20 each in Sholapore, and Indian Manufacturing; and of Rs. 15 in Luckmidas; while, on the other hand, Star of India have declined Rs. 100; Britannia, Rs. 50; Khatau Mucconji, Rs. 15; Howard, Bullough, Imperial, and James Greaves, Rs. 10 each; Oriental, Rs. 5; and Colaba Land and Mill Rs. 2½. In Press shares, Volkarts have advanced Rs. 10; while New Berar have declined Rs. 5. In Miscellaneous shares, Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 50 lower in the first issue; Telephone have declined Rs. 6; and Alcock Ashdown Rs. 5. Delhi and Northern Flour have advanced Rs. 2; Bombay Flour Mills are Rs. 30 higher, and there are buyers at Rs. 970, but no sellers under Rs. 1,000. Bank of Bombay shares are Re. 1½ lower.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—A large business has transpired this week in staple *Grey Goods* at hardening prices. Manchester manufacturers are not accepting near delivery orders, and holders here are generally standing out for better terms. Stocks, meantime, are decreasing. There has been a good demand for *Bleached Goods*, and a large business is reported in well-known makes; while prices are ruling in sellers' favour. A full average amount of business has been done in *Dyed, Printed*, and *Turkey Red Goods*, and prices are well maintained, *Locality, made Goods*, have been in very good enquiry this week at full prices. The total Clearances of *Imported Goods* from the Bazaar this week have reached about 5,000 packages; and of *Local* some 2,500 bales.

YARNS.—There has been a moderate demand for *Imported Yarns* this week, and prices are steady, though unchanged. About 14,000 bales of *Bombay Spinnings* have changed hands in the China Market during the fortnight ending on last Monday, 16s and 20s having been in good demand, and somewhat scarce; Exchange at Hongkong on Bombay being Rs. 194. Here, spinners are selling small lots at fully last week's quotations, and in some special cases, a small advance has been established. China buyers are operating according to their wants. The week's Sales here have aggregated about 8,000 bales; and the market closed steady at the following official quotations:—

Twist...	...No. 6s	Mule Ass.	4 5-8 to 4 7-8	per lb.
" ...	... " 8s	" "	4½ " 5	"
" ...	... " 10s	" "	4 7-8 " 5 3/8	"
" ...	... " 12s	" "	5 " 5 3/8	"
" ...	... " 16s	" "	5½ " 6	"
" ...	... " 20s	" "	5 7/8 " 6 3/8	"
" ...	... " 24s	" "	6¼ " 6 5/8	"
" ...	... " 30s	" "	6 7/8 " 7 3/8	"
" ...	... " 40s	" "	8 " 8¼	"

METALS.—There has been but a limited enquiry for *Copper*, and only a small business has been reported in a quiet market; but prices are quite unchanged. *Yellow Metal* is also unchanged in value, a moderate business having been done in a steady market. Iron has also been taken to a moderate extent, and the market is steady at last week's quotations.

COAL.—Though the strike in England may be considered as almost over, this market for the mineral remains stiff. Bunder Coal is selling freely at Rs. 18¼ and Rs. 18¾, and the stock on the Bunder is by this time greatly reduced. Large sales of Davison's West Hartley have been made at Rs. 17½ to Rs. 17¾ per ton. There is likely to be a strong demand for the first cargo of Powell's to arrive per St. Enoch (s), and the sellers are expecting to get Rs. 19 to Rs. 20 for it. At present, September shipment is selling at Rs. 18¼; and October-November, at Rs. 18 per ton. We quote alongside:—

Welsh Hartley	Rs. 14 per ton.	
West do.	" 17½ "	
Australian	" 15 "	(nominal)
Powell's Duffryn	" 18¼ "	

EXPORTS.

COTTON has been a quiet market throughout the week with nothing whatever doing on some days for export, and little on others; while the Mills have only been buyers to a small extent. Prices declined a rupee or two per candy in the middle of the week, but partially recovered yesterday. Business for export has amounted to about 2,500, bales chiefly old Oomra, Dharwar, and Broach; but including some contracts for Bengal, of the new crop, for January delivery; while the Mills have taken some 4,000 bales of old stuff from stock, made up of Dhollera and Oomra description, Broach and Compta ginned. This evening the market closed steady, with prices on a level with last Friday evening's quotations.

Except in the Bellary district, at Hubli, in the Dharwar circle, where much-needed rain had fallen, removing the anxiety which had been felt at its absence; and at Barsee, in the Oomrawuttee circle, where the rain was confined to Barsee itself, the weather in the surrounding districts having been fine, the telegrams to hand from the districts on Monday morning reported fine, seasonable weather over the whole of the Cotton area. In the Bengal circle, picking had commenced at Agra, and the plants were ready for picking in the Delhi and Cawnpore districts, while at Bewar the first sowing was in flower and showing bolls; and throughout the Oomra circle the crop was maturing rapidly, the plants being ready for picking in some districts, that operation having partially begun at Khangaum. At Broach, the crop could scarcely have looked better than it did at the beginning of the week; and in all the districts of the Dhollera circle the plants were flourishing, looking especially healthy at Wadwan.

Since the beginning of the week nearly 2¼ inches of rain was registered at Hubli, in the Dharwar Cotton circle, according to the further telegrams received from the districts yesterday morning. The crops in this circle had much benefited by the timely fall, and the Cotton plants were looking exceedingly well. The weather over the rest of the Cotton area had remained fine and bright, and Monday's favourable reports regarding the progress of the crops were confirmed.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission:—

Cotton—	Per candy.—	C. & F. Per lb.
Broach Good	Rs.	207—1 1-32d.
Bengal Fine	"	199—3 13-16d.
Do. Fully Good	"	186—3 4d.
Do. Good	"	179—3 3/4d.
Dholera Fine	"	214—4 1-32d.
Do. Fully Good	"	200—3 3d.
Do. Good	"	192—3 2d.
Khandeish, Fully Good,	"	186—3 1d.
Oomrawuttee "	"	199—d.
Belatee, Fine	"	206—4 13-16d.
Do. Fully Good	"	193—3 d.
S G Dharwar Good	"	200—3 d.
Westerns "	"	199—3 23-32d.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1893. Bales.	1892. Bales.	1891. Bales.
For the week	10,330	3,164	10,000
From 1st Jan. to 12th October	1,552,975	1,619,280	1,829,696
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
For the week	5,561	10,2 3	3,676
From 1st Jan. to 12th October	7,65,277	8,72,501	9,03,091
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
For the week	1,463	1,303	1,259
From 1st Jan. to 12th October	1,45,183	1,45,819	1,29,739

WHEAT.—We can report no increase of business for export in this market, the tone of which has remained quiet throughout the week. We quote as follows:—

White Pessy 91 per cent	Rs. 4-1-0	per cwt.
Do. 85 "	" 4-0-0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	" 4-1-0	"
Red Delhi	" 3-14-0	"
Hard Yellow	" 4-3-6	"
Red Ahmedabad	" 3-13-9	"
Hard do.	" 3-12-0	"

SEEDS.—This Market, from being steady, has also become quiet since last mail day, and purchases by shippers have been upon a small scale from day to-day. There has, however, been no movement to speak of in prices, and we quote this evening:—

Linseed	Rs. 7-11-6 to 7-13-6	p.cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	" 6-12-0	"
Do. do. Cawnpore	" 6-4-0 to 6-6-0	"
Do. Red do.	" 5-15-0 to 6-1-6	"
Gingelly, White	" 41-0-0	per candy
Do. Mixed	" 39-0-0	"

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.	1891. cwts.
Wheat for the week	62,154	85,558	147,977
do. from 1st Jan. to 12th October	5,930,325	9,095,825	12,304,853
Linseed for the week	41,158	38,303	14,902
do. from 1st Jan. to 12th October	3,965,734	3,551,131	4,407,270
Rapeseed for the week	19,290	43,611	11,499
do. from 1st Jan. to 12th October	4,162,026	14,75,077	1,374,362
Gingellyseed for the week	28,033	11,466	4,068
do. from 1st Jan. to 12th October	1,004,678	888,692	977,965

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.	1891. cwts.
Wheat for the week	34,000	30,471	173,587
do. from 1st Jan. to 12th October	4,421,278	8,505,949	10,945,010
Linseed for the week	3,005	10,333	22,285
do. from 1st Jan. to 12th October	3,769,307	3,431,239	4,171,731
Rapeseed for the week	8,017	76,064	67,068
do. from 1st Jan. to 12th October	3,831,051	1,352,350	1,303,856
Gingellyseed for the week	2,000	1,503	...
do. from 1st Jan. to 12th October	1,137,570	948,510	1,025,923

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE MINERS' STRIKE: THE COMPROMISE REJECTED.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

The Miners' Conference held at Birmingham has rejected the proposals of both the Mayors and others.

Nevertheless some thousands more of the men returned work yesterday on the owners granting the old rates of wages.

ARRIVAL OF THE RUSSIAN SQUADRON AT TOULON.

The Russian Mediterranean Squadron under the command of Admiral Avellons, has arrived at Toulon, and met with an immense reception.

THE SHERMAN REPEAL BILL.

A FIFTEEN-HOURS' SPEECH.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12, 7 P.M.

The Senate has been sitting since five o'clock last evening.

Senator Allen spoke for fifteen hours in favour of the repeal of the Sherman Act.

The repealers have defeated one free coinage amendment.

The debate continues.

Oct. 13.

The Senate after a thirty-nine hours' continuous sitting had adjourned, the Democratic Silverites finally preventing a quorum.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

The death is announced of Lieut-General Rowland Farrar.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, Oct. 12.

The s.s. Australia, with the outward English mails of the 6th inst., left here, on Thursday, at 1 p.m.

ADEN, Oct. 13.

The s. s. Peshawur, with the homeward Indian mails of the 7th inst., arrived here, on Thursday, mid-night.

THE NEW VICEROY.

PRESS OPINIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 13.

Referring to the appointment of Lord Elgin as Viceroy the *Statesman* thinks he should have had the earlier offer of the appointment. He has not shown the capacity of a heaven-born ruler, but has a certain political reputation among his friends, which he can now indefinitely increase. Referring to Lord Elgin's father who was Viceroy in 1862, the *Statesman* thinks there may be difference of opinion as to the expediency of making a Viceroy of a man whose father held the post, though the son may be said to take up the work under conditions, calling for the exercise of all the hereditary qualities. His opportunity, if he really possesses the necessary great stamina, is a splendid one, and the *Statesman* hopes that he will do his duty.

The *Indian Daily News* thinks it is likely Lord Elgin had already been offered and declined the appointment, and in finally accepting it, he has sacrificed personal to public consideration. Of the selection there is very little to be said beyond the fact he is the son of his father which nowadays counts little. He possesses no special qualifications for the post, which is known to the world. On the other hand accepting the fact that he is a Gladstonian which was inevitable, and that being a peer, and to be also a Gladstonian is a fact which the present juncture possesses a significance of an unusually marked kind, it cannot be said that he labours under any special disqualification for the office.

The *Englishman* considers that had Lord Elgin's appointment preceded that of Sir Henry Norman it would have been received in India with equal surprise and dissatisfaction. There was a hope that Mr. Gladstone might sacrifice party to his country and appoint a new Viceroy independently of political considerations. His most statesmanlike and patriotic course would have been to sink the politician and consult talent. This would have done much to remove Indian questions from the sphere of party politics, and it is to be regretted that Mr. Gladstone let an opportunity unlikely to recur. Lord Elgin is comparatively an unknown man with no public record whatever. He comes in fact merely as the representative of a great name, and in this character, at least, he will command the respect of India and the services of the Hither will ensure him a cordial welcome here. He must be fully aware of his tremendous responsibilities, and he may have a latent administrative talent of the highest order, but he cannot be unaware of the fact that the Viceroyalty of India is the least suitable post in which to serve an apprenticeship in the art of governing; but his acceptance of office after Sir Norman's significant refusal is a proof of complete confidence in himself; and in this lies the best augury of success.

The *Indian Mirror* thinks on the whole the selection is not a bad one.

MR. MACKAY'S SUCCESSOR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 13.

It is considered probable that Mr. Playfair will succeed the Hon. Mr. Mackay as Additional Member of the Viceroy's Council.

PROVISIONS FOR CHILAS.

The number of transport men to be employed for taking up winter provisions to Chilas has been largely increased.

THE KABUL MISSION.

A telegram, received from the Foreign Office to-day, dated Indiki, 10th October, reports all well.

Another report received this evening, dated Indiki, 11th October, reports everything satisfactory.

DAIRY FARMS.

The Government have decided that the question connected with the working of dairy farms under the Commissariat Transport Department or Cantonments be considered by the Committee which will assemble at Simla on the 16th instant. The Committee will be composed of President, Colonel Patch, Members, Colonel Young, Majors Bond and Field.

COLONIAL RELIEFS.

The programme of the Home Troopships in connection with Colonial Relief has been published.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

The services of Surgeon-Captain J. Jones, probationer, Assay Department, Calcutta Mint, have been replaced at the disposal of the Bombay Government.

Mr. E. Baker, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department, has been granted two months' and fourteen days' leave; Mr. E. Gamble officiates.

Mr. H. Brereton, Assistant Comptroller General in charge Paper Currency, Calcutta, has been granted twenty-eight days' leave.

Public Works Department.—The services of Mr. A. Muirhead, Traffic Department, have been lent to the Southern Maharatta Railway Company for one year.

Indian Marine Department.—Mr. W. Mitchell has been appointed an engineer.

Home Department.—The Bishop of Calcutta has appointed Mr. T. Pearson, barrister-at-law, to be Registrar of the Diocese and Archdeaconry of Calcutta, vice Mr. C. Reily.

The following Officers have been admitted to the Staff Corps:—Hs. Holman and A. Rawlins.

Her Majesty the Queen-Empress has been graciously pleased to approve of the grant of the India Medal of 1854 with clasps inscribed Burma 1889-92, and Lushai 1889-92, respectively, to all troops and followers who were employed in the operations.

Indian Marine Department.—The following promotions have been notified:—To be Sub-Lieutenants—Forteath, Harold, Craighead, Philbrick, Edmonds, Douglas, LaTouche, Vernon, Bingham, Lethbye and Powell.

Military Department.—Leave has been granted to Captain G. Collins till the 15th October, 1894; Captains H. Cadell and C. Wimberly, Lieutenants F. Peterson, G. Smith, and H. Bethune, and Surgeon-Captain J. Garvie for one year, and Lieutenants E. Hunter for 127 days.

Foreign Department.—H. E. the Viceroy has been pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. C. Barbosa as Consul for Italy at Bombay.

Alterations in the troopship Warren Hastings to afford good accommodation to the British troops will be made immediately.

Public Works Department.—Mr. H. Addis has been granted furlough to the 11th August 1894.

Mr. C. Vincent has been appointed to officiate as Deputy Secretary, vice Colonel Home appointed to officiate as Secretary, vice Mr. O'Callaghan made permanent.

LORD HARRIS AT THE NATIVE INSTITUTION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 13.

Lord Harris presided at a meeting at the Native Institution, Poona, to-day. In the course of his speech his Excellency said that Lord Elgin, the new Viceroy, Lord Wenlock, and himself were all at the same time in the same tutor's house at Eton together. He had, therefore, reason to be proud of his school, which had produced three persons, who from one party or other were considered capable of looking after Indian affairs. The Governor complimented the managers on the success of the institution and wished it success. A large number of European and Native gentlemen were present.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments:—10th Bombay Light Infantry—Lieutenant Read, 2nd Royal Lancaster Regiment, Candidate for the Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer, on probation.

With reference to Army Order No. 462 of the 15th ultimo Lieutenant Stevenson is directed to join the 23rd Bombay Rifles.

Captain [illegible], 1st Royal Fusiliers, will be attached to the 7th Hussars Mhow to undergo a course of training, prescribed by para. [illegible] Staff College Regulations, from 7th November.

Surgeon-Major Webb, Army Medical Staff, on his return from leave, on private affairs, will be appointed in charge of the Station Hospital, Indore, *vice* Surgeon-Major Peterkin.

Veterinary-Lieutenant Farmer, on arrival in India, on the 11th instant, will be posted to the Chief Veterinary Hospital at Kirkee, for duty.

Under instructions from Horse Guards it is notified that his Royal Highness has been pleased to approve the appointment of Surgeon-Colonel Gore, Army Medical Staff, to be administrative Medical Officer, in the Bombay Presidency, in succession to Surgeon-Colonel Davis, Army Medical Staff, nominated for appointment of Principal Medical Officer, Madras Army.

Under instructions from Army Head-Quarters of India it is notified that Surgeon-Major Drury, Army Medical Staff, expected from England for duty in India, has been posted to the Bombay Command in succession to Surgeon-Major Day by exchange.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence:—7th Hussars, Lieutenant Poore, out of India, for two months; on medical certificate, in extension; Lieutenant Brooke, to England, for one year, on medical certificate; 1st Worcestershire Regiment, 2nd Lieutenant Beck, to remain in England for three months, on private affairs, in extension.

THE RECEPTION OF THE VICEROY AT RANGOON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Oct. 13.

The Local Government have requested Major Temple, President of the Municipality, to take steps for the reception of the Viceroy. No date for his Excellency's arrival is yet fixed.

CRICKET.

BARONET *VS.* CENTRAL INDIA.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

MHOW, Oct. 13.

The Central India team resumed its innings and exhibited first-class cricket and saved the follow-on. They scored 159 runs. Peterkin and Newham showed a grand and magnificent cricket, contributing 91 and 31, respectively. Ross played Good for 31, not out. The Baronet closed their innings for 93 runs for seven wickets down, Ayrton scoring 22, Reporter 21, Mehta 14, Bomonjee 12, and Raja 12. The Indore team in their second innings scored 59 runs for two wickets down, Newham 23 and Aitken 20, both not-out. The game was a drawn one.

BARONET *VS.* MHOW GYMKHANA.

MHOW, Oct. 13.

In this match the Baronet put the very grand total of 211 runs. Keki Mistry played well, and scored 80. Ayrton went in third, and carried his bat for a magnificent score of 67, not-out, being in for three hours, the next best score. Gagrat, put in 24 in about a quarter-an-hour. Mhow scored 56 for six wickets down. Chalmondeley contributed 23, Newnham 8, not out, and Aitken 96. The play will be resumed to-morrow.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER [illegible].

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 12.

The Anchor Line steamer Asia left here for Bombay this morning.

PORT SAID, Oct. 12.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, Oct. 13.

The s. s. Valetta left here at 8 a.m. to-day.

The s. s. Rosetta left here at 10 p.m., yesterday, for Bombay.

HONGKONG, Oct. 13.

The s. s. Rohilla left here yesterday afternoon.

COLOMBO, Oct. 13.

German Mail steamer Bayern from Aden arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3 15-16
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2½ per cent. Consols	98 1/8
3 per cent. Reuten	98½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66 5-16
Bar Silver	33⅞

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion, £26,400,000, decrease; £400,000, public deposits, £3,600,000, decrease; £2,900,000, other deposits, £32,300,000, increase; £2,400,000, other securities, £24,400,000, decrease; £300,000, notes and gold, £16,500,000, decrease; £200,000. The Bank's reserve is 46 per cent. of the liabilities.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

OCTOBER 13

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Tenoriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St., Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil. Communication with Santa Catharina Brazil suspended.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Statement of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 13th October, 1893.

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	11	10	18 p.m.	16	3
Teheran	13	2	23 p.m.	...	25
Suez	13	2	55 p.m.	...	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 13th October, 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	2	10	...	2
" Karachee	...	7	...	1
" Madras	1	7	...	1

A MEETING of the Faculty of Arts of the Bombay University was held last evening, for the purpose of electing a Dean of the Faculty, for the remainder of the current year, in the place of Mr. James Jardine, now in Europe. On the motion of Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, seconded by Mr. Ardasir Framjee Moos, the Hon. Mr. R. G. Oxenham was elected Dean of the Faculty.

CAREFUL inquiry has led to the discovery that there are no fewer than nine of Napoleon I.'s hats still in existence. A writer in the "Vie Contemporaine" gives a list of them. One is in the possession of Mdme. Claitte, whose grandfather, General Giraud, picked it up at Marengo. At a critical moment, Buonaparte started off at a gallop, and the wind blowing off his hat, he did not stop to pick it up. Another of the hats is in a little crypt beside Napoleon's tomb at the Invalides. This was worn on the 7th, 8th, and 9th of February, 1807, at Eylau, and it is the identical one represented in the colossal picture of the battle by Gros, to be seen in the Louvre. During the peace which succeeded the battle, Gros was commissioned to paint the picture, and in order that the figure of the Emperor might be faithfully depicted, the hat was given to the painter. At the death of Gros, in 1835, it was found under a glass case upon a wooden stand, and it was sold by auction among the painter's effects for 2,047 francs 50 centimes to Dr. Delacroix, who presented it to Louis Philippe. The latter, after the famous Second Funeral of Napoleon, ordered it to be placed beside the remains with the Emperor's crosses and the sword he wore at Austerlitz. Of the remaining hats, one belongs to Prince Victor Napoleon, and another to the Museum at Gotha.

"WHAT'S IN A NAME."

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Sept. 22.

THOUGH Shakespeare did his utmost to belittle the importance of the art of nomenclature, and in his own poetically persuasive way tried to make us believe that the rose would have held her own as the queen of fragrant beauty just as securely if she had been called garlic, he has not succeeded in convincing this generation that one name is as good as another. It is even doubtful, if at any time Shakespeare would have agreed to exchange his own suggestively martial cognomen for the gross and homely name of Bacon. "What's in a name" is all very well as a platform apostrophe, but, in private life, it is not a matter of indifference to anyone. It is a sore subject with many of us that our parents were more intent at our birth on propitiating the *manes* of their great progenitors, or on purchasing celestial favours through perpetuating the unmellifluous name of some patron saint by calling us after them, than thinking of the feelings of the future Bartholomew or Bridget, whom they were branding with a mark of misery for life.

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"Give a dog a bad name and hang him" is an old saying that has more weight with us than the great dramatist's careless pronouncement. Give an infant a bad name—call him by some fearful, unspellable "jawbreaker"—or worse still, by some fun-provoking alphabetical enormity, and it is as bad as hanging. It differs only in being another form of execution with more lingering torture—with more exquisite agony than the powers of dog or man are fit to cope with. Life is not worth living for those who are burdened with such an inheritance from their forbears as an unsuitable, unseemly, or ridiculous name. Every fresh introduction is a terror to them, every needful signature to letter or cheque a pain. Their days are passed in one prolonged apology, and to their dearest friend they would prefer to be known by the distantly precise Mr. or Mrs. than by the dear familiarity of an ugly Christian or first name.

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The advent of every new baby in spite of Shakespeare's dictum, full of momentous import, inasmuch as we must thereupon definitely decide —for better or for worse—with what name the new comer shall go through life; and consequently whether he shall be great or insignificant, happy or miserable. For there is no denying that names have an elevating or depressing effect on their owner's personality. Perhaps on investigation it might be found even that certain names lead to success and others to failure—that Tom goes adrift while John rises to power; and that while Polly drifts towards penury, Elizabeth makes her way up to the throne.

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But it is just as awful for an infant to have a name of great possibilities thrust upon it, as to be labelled with an incongruous or obnoxious title. It is a terrible thing for an insignificant person to have a host of great models imposed on her for imitation—to be expected to live up to Elizabeth of England in cleverness, and Elizabeth of Hungary in virtue; to vie with Elizabeth Barrett Browning in poetry and Elizabeth Wetherall in prose. The Sarahs, too, are a rather trying set of examples to set up for the ordinary female infant to copy. There is the divine Sarah Bernhardt, the majestic Sarah Siddons, and the old original Sarah wife of Abraham, who had a good bit of the actress also in her nature. And a number of other fine old names are equally burdensome to bear. It takes much dignity to support the name of Anna, of beauty, and severe purpose to do justice to Judith, and a woman is heavily handicapped for the race of life who starts with such a name as Aspasia, Boadicea, Cleopatra, or Semiramis.

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Biblical, historical, ecclesiastical, and family names being on the whole unacceptable to the rising generation, we are forced to look elsewhere; in fact, to contemporary history for novelties in names, if like a certain American gentleman, the father of fifteen girls, we do not invent them on the spot ourselves. But few of us are driven so hard as this unfortunate parent; and few of us like him are particular to the extent of requiring that each of his fifteen girl's names should begin with the letter L. His success too hardly encourages imitation. It is true that out of the recesses of his eccentric brain he managed to produce fifteen distinct and pronounceable words; but that is the most that can be said of his effort to rival Adam—the names in themselves having neither music nor meaning.

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The Royal family has so far been for the public a regular dictionary of pretty inoffensive Christian names. But even the long string generation, appellations gets exhausted in one undchild to and now when there is a royal gr of ringing be christened it is only a quest Louisa Maud, the changes on Victoria M rating an occasional Beatrice Alexandra, and inc any or Russia. This new importation from Gbom in Mays and Georges year no doubt will see a wedding. It always happens on account of the royal and Alberts among us whose There are Victoria only trace to the date of the Queen's marriage; and every other royal event has had similar commemorations in the nurseries of the kingdom.

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Politics too have their influence on the naming of the people. The President of the United States is the patron saint of many households during his short reign. And each Eastern flavour has been added to the surnames of many French babes during the presidency of M. Sadi Carnot. In England, to a lesser extent, leader or hero worship prevails. If the enthusiasm for D'sraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, had not been a posthumous sentiment there would have been a noble army of young Benjamins rising up to-day among the Primrose ranks. Possibly, there are now numerous Geralds and Joes and Randolphs making ready to fill the gaps in the political situation, and many little William Ewart Gladstone's growing up to oppose them and keep their namesake's memory green. There are also poor little fellows who bear the ill-fated name of Charles Stuart Parnell to remind the world of the great Irish leader's romantic, melancholy story.

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Fiction has contributed to popularize many fine names that otherwise would have been forgotten or neglected. Kingsley is the godfather of many modern Hypatias, Baring Gould of our young Mehalahs, Miss Braddon, of our Auroras, Meredith, of our Dianas, Wilkie Collins, of our new Magdalens, and Edna Lyal, of our Donovans. Then we are indebted to sensational literature for a number of delightful fancy names—our Rubies, Sapphires, Pearls, Garnets—feminine generally, so we can hardly reckon among them Sir Garnet Welsely. The flower names, Rose, Daisy, Violet, Lily, Pansy, Mignonette also came in with the novelette, and though apt to be disappointing for baby Lily may blossom into a peony and Rose fade into a washed-out violet, they are inoffensive and not too compromising.

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But it is all very well to cater for names for the present or past generation whose highest idea of fitness is summed up in the possession of a pretty signature "Tottie," or "Pidge" in a beautifully embossed scrawl at the top of her paper. It is a different matter to please the coming young woman who even if moderate in her aspirations after women's rights has at least appreciation of what is good for her professional interests. Even at the present day the advantage of a woman having a manly name is seen in the opportunity it occasionally gives its owner of slipping in as a parliamentary voter. A disability to vote sometimes follows a man's having a woman's name. A gentleman whose ancestors were French, but for two generations settled in London, had a strong fight for his rights as a voter before the registrar or revising barrister in one of the London districts lately. His Christian name was "Marie Auguste" and it was contended that he was a woman, and so entirely disqualified. However, he succeeded in persuading the court that to be called "Marie" does not always imply femininity. These things should be a warning to sponsors. The most volatile mother may beget a future lady M.D., and so she should carefully consider what name will best befit her daughter's future career and not ruin her prospects by calling her by a name ill-suited to her condition of life. "The Rose by any other name may smell as sweet," but to be called Dr. Flossie Smith, Professor Tottie Brown or Dental Surgeon Pidge Jones would ruin any girl's professional prospects.

STATISTICS of the foreign trade of European Russia, published at St. Petersburg, show that during the first six months of the present year the value of the imports and exports of merchandise into and from Russia, respectively, amounted to 428,448,000 roubles against 340,702,000 roubles in the preceding year, and 515,677,000 roubles in 1891. The exports alone amounted to 237,349,000 roubles, against 166,369,000 roubles in 1892, and 326,653,000 roubles in 1891.

THE recent calamitous accident in Box Tunnel gives peculiar interest to some experiments that have been made recently by the directors of the Great Western Railway Company. A somewhat similar accident to that in the Box Tunnel took place not very long ago at Charonné. A train came to a standstill in a long tunnel, and another train came from behind and ran into it in the darkness. Had the tunnel been lighted, the accident would probably not have occurred, as the train that caused the collision was not running at a great speed. Attempts have since been made, therefore, to provide the necessary illuminating power. Owing to the length of the tunnel, however, and the black fumes from the funnels of the locomotives, it was found impossible to get lights powerful enough to answer the purpose. It was otherwise when electrical engines were introduced, as they give off no smoke; but as they are not used on any other part of the line, their introduction would cause great inconvenience. A special kind of steam locomotive had to be devised, and after the experiments to which reference has been made, this has been declared to be perfectly satisfactory.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Is it a compensation to the invalid that the places consecrated to him should all be lovelier than the common haunts of the robust? The question is suggested by the fact that I write these lines at Buxton, and that Buxton, Bath, Bournemouth, Matlock, and other places where people assemble to drink waters and take baths, mostly seem to be very pretty places. One would like Buxton very much if it were not for the crowd, which is rheumatic or gouty, and for the other little fact that—*nolens*—one actually belongs to this crowd. However, a tumbler of tepid water before breakfast and another in the afternoon—when it takes the place of five o'clock tea—and a bath in tepid water, are not such very formidable medicines after all. And all round Buxton lie the everlasting hills; over the high lands always blows the freshest and sweetest of breezes; you may take train or carriage every day to most charming scenery; in the evening there is generally something—a concert, a theatrical performance; people who stay here long enough are said to make pleasant acquaintances. One might do worse, in short, than stay at Buxton a whole year round. If one may be critical, the hills are singularly lacking in colour; they are well wooded and beautifully moulded, but lack the colour of the west country; that, of course, may be partly due to the time of year, and it is reported that the fields in spring are rich with flowers; also the houses, of stone, with roofs of slate or stone slabs, seldom have creepers over them. They stand up gaunt and bare, generally without orchards, flowers, vines, ivy, or anything to beautify them. Now, the house or the cottage, like the human who inhabits it, requires adornment and covering up. One thinks of the Devonshire cottages with their fuchsias and vines and generous wealth of roses, and involuntarily draws comparisons. But there are lovely "bits"—limestone cliffs overhanging streams, with hanging woods; paths along the stream, paths under woods, paths on hillsides. Derbyshire, in short, has many points.

Strange it seems that in these latter days the old, old game of selling holy relics should be still carried on, and apparently with profit. The merchant in relics four hundred years ago used to go up and down the face of the country finding a ready market for the finger of an apostle—the chair in which a Gospel was written—you may see both these wonders at the Cathedral of Sens, in Burgundy—a toe of another saint—a feather from the wing of an angel—or anything else that imposture could devise or credulity could swallow. Nothing in the world easier than to collect such relics. The nearest churchyard furnished a sackful of human bones, brown and broken with time; the finger of some poor forgotten village dame became the finger of Mary Magdalene. The people heard the story, the people saw the bones, the people believed, the people bought. Then came the Great Clearance, and for 300 years we have gone along without being worried by that merchant. Now he begins again. He writes to monastic houses, and says he has relics which he will part with for so much down. The money is sent in "innumerable letters," says the police report. People are still just as ready as ever to believe. There is, however, in this latest development, a gleam of satisfaction. It does not appear that the relics were actually forthcoming. The first step only had been taken—to offer these miraculous treasures. The next step—a visit to an old churchyard with a sack—had still to be taken when the honest merchants were stopped by the right hand of the Law.

I want to write a sermon on Sentiment, especially on Sentiment in things National, and more particularly on the strange absence of Sentiment in our own country. The Sentiment of the Flag; the Sentiment of the Uniform; the Sentiment of Loyalty; the Sentiment of the Corps; the Sentiment of the Cause; why these Sentiments are encouraged by all the world except by ourselves; why they are ignored, trampled upon, and despised by ourselves. These are the main headings, or divisions, of my Sermon. Finally, since every sermon must have its personal application, I conclude by asking—Oh! my Brethern *i*—what have we gained or profited by this contempt for Sentiment? In short, it will be an admirable sermon, when I have time to write it. At this moment I can only give an indication, or a hint, of a portion. And first, as to the Sentiment of the Flag. The bit of coloured bunting is, you see, an emblem; it stands for something real, historical, national. The Union Jack, for instance, stands for doms of England, [illegible]gration of the Three Kingdoms—Germany, in France, in Ireland, and Ireland. In —that Symbol—that Flag, in Russia that Flag would be put up in every schoolroom—that Teacher—daily over every public school, would be hoisted would never be allowed to building. The people see it in the country to forget it. Where do we schools, in very few towns, hoist it, which it belongs? In no it is for the most part disregarded. This Flag hoisted: do not know what it means; taught. The children except, perhaps, in a single they are not taught—Book—that it belongs to them, in a Standard long history of achievement, and that it means a plain duty laid on themselves. that it means a

In the United States, where they do symbol as meaning all that patriotism regard the commands, and do very carefully teach the teaches or what it means, the flag is everywhere; you children pass down a single street without seeing a cannot. The people are never for a moment allowed the flag. the flag. In Canada, they are introducing forget flag—our flag—their flag—into all the schools, the as to make the unity and preservation of the British Empire part of the children's very selves, from the beginning; it is a lesson taken from their neighbours. The contempt or ignorance with which the national symbol may be regarded by the ordinary English mind is practically illustrated, for the whole world to admire at the Chicago Exhibition. Here they have erected a model of a castle belonging to land which forms part of our empire, a castle in Ireland. Certain Irish Americans objected to the Union Jack being hoisted over that Castle of the British Empire. So they ran up the green Flag of Irish Independence and the Stars and Stripes instead; and the Countess of Aberdeen, the wife of a British Peer, consented to her name being painted in huge letters outside that model. When one considers that the Countess of Aberdeen is the new Governor-General of Canada, one can understand that Americans find it extremely difficult to believe in English loyalty. An ordinary Englishman here or there might without remark consent to such an insult offered to his country's Flag; but when the Governor-General of Canada accepts it with this mark of approval—what, they ask, in amazement does English loyalty mean? The Americans believe in their Flag, you see, and know what it means; we do not. This Peer of the Realm apparently knows no more what the Flag means than a British schoolboy of a British Board School. That explains all. Now, however, we are going to hoist the Union Jack over the Houses of Parliament, just as a beginning. Only now!

The sentiment of the Uniform, again. I shall not easily forget a certain conversation I once had with a German, who, after telling me of the glorious Campaign of 1870-71, in which he played a valiant part, got up and said, "Now I will show you my uniform." He went away, and presently returned proudly wearing his old weatherstained coat. There it was, padded on the shoulders and across the chest, so as to produce a fine martial carriage. He was proud of the uniform, you see; it reminded him of his old regiment and those glorious victories. How do we treat our old uniforms? We sell them for a few shillings every year we sell them. Any boy to go out to India there to [illegible] the poorest, lowest, and basest of the people. One cannot imagine, and dismiss from the mind, by which the Queen's Uniform could be more easily and more certainly degraded in the minds of those who wear it than by seeing it on the backs of these poor Indian Pariahs, and our official people are totally unable to understand the mischief they are doing! So steadily have they trampled on Sentiment that they cannot perceive so simple a thing as this. It is truly wonderful!

The Jacobites, I hear, for I confess that I have not seen the document, have issued a List of Rightful Heirs to Wrongful Crowns. If any name were among them I should feel, perhaps, a feeble interest in the subject. But I believe it is not. There are, however, many nice little memories that one would surely inherit if every Rightful Heir had his Rights. There is, for instance, the Empire of the West, of which one Romulus Augustulus was the last Emperor. He died, I believe, about 1,500 years ago—that is 50 generations back. At that time you and I, dear reader, had, each of us, rather more—i.e., a few millions more—than—a separate line, please—

1,280,000,000,000,000 ancestors.

If you object that there were not so many people in the whole world, the reply is: (1) Multiplication cannot lie. (2) How do you know the world's census in the time of Romulus Augustulus? (3) If you make allowance for the intermarriage of cousins, you will doubtless reduce the number to the then population of the world. Since your ancestors, reader, included the whole population of the world at that date, that population was one, and you are clearly one of the heirs of that illustrious Emperor, Romulus Augustulus, the Little and the Last.

When one stands in the midst of a great, crowded, industrial city, full of works, factories, things of steam, noise of carts, rush of busy and anxious men, all the bother and worry of the anthill, when one's head aches with the contemplation of toil which produces continually things worn out continually, so that the generations pass and the work of their hands dies with them, and is forgotten like them; there is an infinite joy in thinking upon something of the buried past. Or, in a city where there is nothing old, at all, it is like going about without your shadow. This it is which makes most American cities dreary and dull. Who cares to look at a vast hotel or a splendid Town Hall? At Manchester, which I revisited yesterday—or the day before—after many years, there is one little thing which, for its beauty and its associations, touches the visitor more than the City Hall, or the Exchange, or the Infirmary, or anything else that the great and busy city can show. It is a venerable place close to the cathedral. Four or five hundred years ago, when Manchester was a little country town, with a church too big for its population, but not too big for the faith in their hearts, it was enriched by a College of Priests, i. e., a residence for the priests who carried on the multitudinous services of the church. They led the common or associated life; they took their meals together in the refectory; they had common sitting rooms; they had a library; they slept in cells or dormitories; they had a garth or garden; the precinct was inclosed by a wall; they had their cloisters for walking and meditations; they had a kitchen with offices on the liberal scale always allowed by the ecclesiastical architect. Very well; there they all are to this day. Schoolboys have taken the place of the priests; the garth is their playground; the refectory is still their refectory; the cloisters—small, secluded, venerable—still stand, though the boys *do* not meditate much in them"; and the library, with a reading room more beautiful than words can say. [illegible] and [illegible] lack the fountain of living water to those who can escape for awhile from the busy crowd outside. The old wall of the precinct is gone, but the gate remains; and there this monument of the past still remains in the midst of the busy place, to glorify the fleeting present with the memory of the bygone days.

The Prince of the Bunco Steerers was a young fellow—not more than five-and-twenty—who carried on practice in the vicinity of the Quays where the steamers land their passengers. He was a good-looking young man; fair-haired; blue-eyed; with the frankest smile in the world; and he daily deceived many. His method was simple. Having ascertained the name of a stranger, while he managed from a friendly steward, or from the luggage, or from overhearing talk between passengers, he boldly accosted that stranger, addressing him by name, and offering the right and ready hand of friendship; and this with so sweet a smile and such an engaging, brotherly, kindly, cousinly manner, and with so much disinterested desire to be of assistance, that before long the stranger surrendered himself entirely and was carried off, to his own loss and destruction, with a smiling face and a grateful heart, by this Prince of Bunco Steerers. The name of which his fellows gave him, for distinction, was Hungry Joe. Now it happened one day that Hungry Joe saw a stranger, also a young man, with a bag in his hand; he passed behind him and read the man's name on the bag. "What!" he cried, starting. "Mr Randolph! in the city? Is it possible? How do you do, Mr Randolph? How do you do! I am indeed astonished to see you!" With these words—his honest face flushed with excitement and pleasure—he held out that right and ready hand. Alas! Poor Prince! For Mr. Randolph knew him and his profession. Also Mr. Randolph was a very strong young man, and he was just landed from a cruise in his own yacht, and he had been handling and hauling ropes for three months and more, insomuch that the muscles of his brawny hand stood out like those ropes which he had been handling, and his grip was like unto the grip of a vice. Mr. Randolph met his greeting with a corresponding smile. "What, my dear boy," he replied, "is it you?" With that he accepted the right hand, and squeezed it tight. "Hungry Joe," he said, "it gives me real pleasure to shake hands with you." He did shake hands. He shook hands up, and he shook hands down; he also shook hands across. Hungry Joe squirmed and groaned and prayed and cried; and when, at last, Mr. Randolph let go, Hungry Joe, with the smile quite faded out of his face, and in its place a set and drawn expression of meditation and grief, took the shortest road to the nearest hospital, and at his discomfiture his rivals and brethren in the Profession—the other Bunco Steerers—only laughed. Such is Popularity! Such is the respect gained in an envious world by successful enterprise! But Hungry Joe has lost his grip and can shake hands no longer. He has therefore had to abandon the Profession, and is now a Confidence Man.

I have discovered a hitherto unsuspected sign of advancing age. It was all through having to spend a week in an empty house with one leg on a chair. Was it a rheumatic knee, or was it gout? Either, I dare say, might be considered a sign of protracted youth. However, during this week I have read a good deal, and this is my discovery. In early manhood one wants to understand everything. That is to say, everything that the world talks about—not Quarternions, or Electricity, or Bacteria—but the things which seem to belong to the educated man. I have now discovered that, without any volition on my part, my mind refuses absolutely to consider the subject of bimetallism—or monometallism—or the Great Silver Question. I not only do not understand it, but I will not try. On all other subjects I believe that I hold opinions; but on this subject—none. If silver goes down—down—down—we shall all be able to get real silver spoons instead of plated ware; so much I clearly understand. I shall also be able to put a silver fireplace into my study, which I should like to do, and I shall be able to use my silver inkstand without fear of having it stolen. So much, and no more, do I understand upon the great silver question.

But here is another discovery—of far, very far greater importance—of transcendent [illegible] certain benefit of putting a stop to the [illegible] of every kind. Of course, one way would be the depreciation in value of everything. It is quite possible, for instance, that gold and silver may become of no more value than scrap iron, and that precious stones, being made in any quantity by chemists, may become of no more value than mere bits of glass. But even then there would remain valuable books, china pictures, bric-a-brac, silk stuffs, furniture, musical instruments—a host of things. The only certain method—I advance the proposition with the greatest confidence; it would be a most popular method—would be the conversion of all shopkeeping, all buying and selling except importation, into a gigantic branch of the Civil Service. See how that would work in the interests of honesty. If a thief were so ill-advised as to steal your silver, dear Madam, he might melt it down. But then? He could not sell it; there would be no "fence" possible; the Civil Service would require him to prove how he came by it; the things would be of no possible use to him. And so with everything else. A roll of lace is of no use to a thief any more than an Elephant, or a Barge, or a Railway Engine, unless he can sell it. These three things are safe already, because they cannot be sold. My discovery will extend the impossibility to cover anything. Of course, pawnbroking must also become a branch of the Civil Service, and nothing would be advanced under the three gold balls, except to persons known and living within a certain district. As for the shopkeepers themselves, the older ones would be received into the service as salaried managers, while most of the young men would hail with delight the prospect of a service with a certain salary, rising to a certain amount, ending with a pension, with reasonable hours. The present able directors of the Civil Service Stores are quite capable of organising this immense branch. And then—then—Oh! my friends, the good old days will be revived, and as it was in the time of King Alfred, or the great God Saturn, so shall it be in our time, that a man may bring out his gold and silver cups on the table with the meadows open and the door unlocked. And consider the enormous sums we shall save in policemen, prisons, magistrates, judges, and criminal lawyers! I am lost—I am rapt—I am carried out of myself in amazement that I should have been privileged and permitted—even I, lowly and humble—to make this great Discovery. I do not patent it; I give it to the world, trusting to get my reward in the gratitude of the whole world.

POLO TOURNAMENT.

THE first match will commence to-day, at 4-30 p.m., punctually:—

TEAMS.

Poona Gymkhana vs. 1st Bn. Rifle Brigade.

Colours—Black and Blue.	Colours—Black and Green.
No. 1 Capt Upperton.	No. 1 Capt Lawrence.
" 2 Capt Leaky.	" 2 Lieut Daley.
" 3 Lieut Stockdale.	" 3 Lieut Alexander.
Back Capt Fowle.	Back Lieut Pagot.

Umpires: Lieut J L Orr and

persons happen not to realise their expectations, and raise cries and uproar, would you, Sir, bear them the least sympathy.

There is also a class of audacious shareholders, who sometimes make stupid demands. The mills of a certain company, happened not very long ago, to be destroyed by fire. The mill at work, paid handsome dividends, and had to be rebuilt. Buildings had to be constructed and new machinery to be purchased. Exchange was uncertain, and nobody was in a position to correctly estimate the cost. The company had about half a lakh of rupees to credit of profit and loss account, which the directors, under the circumstances, proposed to carry to new year's account. One shareholder, however, got up, and demanded that the same be disposed of by declaring a dividend. Would you, Sir, have any sympathy with such investors.

The shareholders who are thus dissatisfied, rise and say that if such a state of affairs in mill-concerns be allowed to exist, it is better that the companies be liquidated. Have these gentlemen contemplated what disasters would take place in a city like Bombay—nay throughout India, if all the mills were to be stopped and put into liquidation? It may be that there will be persons coming forward to purchase the concerns, but at whose risk would the auction sales take place, and what proceeds would their shares realise? Let these gentlemen look to the sales of only yesterday, and judge if they are not following a suicidal policy.

October 13. P.

THE RIOTS ON THE ANTI-COW-KILLING MOVEMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I thank you for giving my letter on the Riots and Cow-killing a place in your paper, and hope that you will allow me to correct a slight misapprehension on your part,—or, it may have been, a want of clearness of expression on mine——. You thus summarise in your leader of the same date that part of my letter which you did not give to the printer—"He attributes the bad blood which made the riots possible to the spread of railways, which have brought the bulk of the Hindu population into contact with Europeans and Mahomedans to a greater extent than formerly, of their feeling of reverence or even affection for the cow has been shocked at the knowledge that innocent cows are slaughtered for food." This summary is very far indeed from the meaning of what I wrote. Everybody is aware that the Hindus have known for hundreds of years that both Europeans and Mussalmans slay and eat the cow when circumstances permit them to; but everybody apparently does not know that the slaughter of cows has enormously increased with the spread of railways. Not only has the opening of every new branch brought with it an addition to the European or beef-eating population, but it has also increased the facilities for the transmission of beef. Your good people in Bombay have a very inadequate idea of the immense changes which the spread of railways has worked in up-country places. As I said in my last letter, a quarter of a century ago, very few people outside cantonments ever had the chance of eating beef. Nowadays every European and Mussulman station within reach of the rail can have a constant supply. While cow-killing was confined to cantonments, the Hindus, knowing it to be one of the few evils inseparable from the British Government of India, winked at it, or looked the other way. But now the "hateful thing" is obtruded everywhere, and the Mussulmans too often openly and insultingly flaunt it in the face of the cow-worshipping Hindu.

You seem to think that reverence for the cow and a consequently strong anti-cow-killing prejudice are confined to certain castes and classes of Hindus, and you instance the inhabitants of the Ghauts who have no objection to sell cattle for slaughter or even to eat beef. My reply to that is: these Ghaut people are no more Hindus than are the Chamars of the North-West Provinces, or the Bhils of Rajputana, or the hill tribes of Central India. The classes in India north of the Narbadda who look upon cow-killing with horror are Brahmans, Rajputs, Seths, Baniahs, all non-Mahomedan Native Chiefs, Jahagirdars, cultivators of the soil, cattle-holders—indeed, all Hindus excepting the very lowest castes. For cow-killing be the very greatest offence against Hindusim, ought not the Government of India to pay some respect to this almost universal prejudice?

MISSIONARY.

THE LOSS OF THE "SWORDSMAN."

THE "GELDERLAND" TO BLAME.

The enquiry into the loss of the "Swordsman" was resumed before the Acting District Judge, Mr. E. C. Dumbleton, and the nautical assessors, a week ago, in Colombo, when four native witnesses, who gave their evidence in Hindustani, were examined. Their evidence was interpreted by a Sinhalese gentleman of the name of John Henry; but it was so contradictory that it is impossible to render anything like a report of what the men said. They were all quarter-masters who took part in the watches on the "Swordsman," just preceding the collision, and their evidence was so unsatisfactory that the Court remarked, in the case of one witness, that it was the opinion of those on the Bench that the man was telling deliberate lies.

At the conclusion of their evidence Mr. Advocate Dornhorst, addressing the Court on behalf of the Captain of the "Swordsman," said that the great point was whether the light of the "Swordsman" was burning, which he submitted, it undoubtedly was, and that the Captain and the other officers of the "Swordsman" had perjured themselves. There was overwhelming evidence to prove that the conduct of the Captain of the "Swordsman" absolved him from all blame. It was possible, he argued, that, owing to the fact that the "Swordsman" was well laden, and therefore on a very much lower level in the water than on the "Gelderland," which was high up, could not have seen her red light. As to the gunner not holding a certificate, he trusted the Court would not attach any importance to that fact; the gunner did just what any one else would have done in such a case. Another theory which he wished to bring forward was that the "Gelderland" saw the light of the "Swordsman"; but did not expect a collision. He went on to prove this by mentioning as an illustration the mistakes that able horsemen sometimes made when driving, though they knew the right side of the road they were to take. He also pointed out (saying also at the same time that the nautical assessors were more competent to judge) that the speed of the overtaking steamer could not have been at the rate of 3 knots an hour, for the collision would not then have resulted as it did. He finally hoped the Court would acquit the Captain of the "Swordsman" of any blame, as he submitted there was overwhelming evidence in favour of the fact that the "Swordsman" was carrying both the red and the green lights, and that the Captain acted in the best way he could.

The Hon. the Attorney-General, replying on behalf of the "Gelderland," chiefly laid stress on the very weak and contradictory evidence given by the witnesses, which, he said, did not go much in favour of the "Swordsman."

Judgment in the matter was given at once as follows:—The Court holds upon the evidence that the "Swordsman's" lights were burning properly, and that the disaster was mainly due to the fact that the second officer of the "Gelderland" committed an error of judgment in not directing her course to starboard instead of to port shortly before the collision. The Court holds that no blame attaches personally to the Captain of either vessel, and is also of opinion that great praise is due to the Captain of the "Gelderland" for the steps taken by him to save the lives of the crew of the "Swordsman," and for bringing his ship safely to Colombo under most trying circumstances.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S FIRST TOUR, 1893-94.

The following is the programme of the tour of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Army, in Bombay, Ahmednagar and Satara:—

1893.
Oct. 17—Leave Poona, at 10-30 p.m.
" 18—Arrive Bombay (Victoria Terminus), at 6 a.m.
" 19 to 21—Halt.
" 22—Leave Bombay (Victoria Terminus), at 10-45 p.m.
" 23—Arrive Poona, at 6-20 a.m.
" 25—Halt.
" 31—Leave Poona, at 6-30 p.m.
" 31—Arrive Dhond Junction, at 9-30 p.m.
" 31—Leave Dhond Junction, at 11-5 p.m.
Nov. 1—Arrive Ahmednagar, at 3-20.
" 2—Halt.
" 3—Leave Ahmednagar, at 2 a.m.
" 3—Arrive Dhond Junction, at 6-20.
" 3—Leave Dhond Junction, at 8-35 a.m.
" 3—Arrive Poona, at 11-30 a.m.
" 4 to 7—Halt.
" 8—Leave Poona, at 10-10 p.m.
" 9—Arrive Satara Road, at 6-20.
" 9—Leave Satara Road, at 7 a.m.
" 9—Arrive Satara, at 8-30.
" 10—Leave Satara, at 9-30 p.m.
" 10—Arrive Satara Road, at 11 p.m.
" 10—Leave Satara Road, at 11-48.
" 11—Arrive Poona, at 5-5 a.m.

Canadian law is hard upon stowaways, and still harder on the unfortunate captains who have been the unwitting cause of conveying these illicit passengers across the Atlantic, for they as well as the stowaways are liable to a penalty of 100*l.* for every person on this side who contrives to land. Four men convicted in the police-court at Liverpool of secreting themselves aboard the Lake Superior, bound for Montreal, have been sentenced to seven days' imprisonment each. In the course of the proceedings, comment was made upon the harshness of the regulations which not only inflict this heavy fine on the steamboat companies, but compel them to convey the stowaway back to England. It was suggested by the magistrate that it would be a good thing if the Board of Trade were to post placards about the docks showing the exact penalty that is imposed on men stowing away.

A New Orleans correspondent sends to the *New York Times* some particulars of wealthy Southern negroes, which is interesting as showing how readily these men, nearly all of whom were at one period of their lives slaves, have acquired at least an improved pecuniary position. One died recently leaving a million dollars; he had been a slave and learned the tailor's trade. The wealthiest negro in Louisiana is credited with a fortune of 500,000 dollars, and the possession of one of the finest libraries of French, Spanish, and Italian classics in the State. He, like many other coloured men, received his education in Paris. In Arkansas there are some half-a-dozen negroes, all born in slavery, and now worth 50,000 to 250,000 dollars. One of these, a man of sixty years of age, is in every respect self-made. He owns the entire street-car system in a town of 12,000 people, a saw-mill working sixty hands, two good plantations, besides some valuable real estate. He is also a director in the bank. The writer speaks highly of the general rise of the negro race in this State.

THE LATE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE K. T. TELANG.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—Under the presidency of Dr. J. Pollen and at the instance of Khan Saheb K. R. Nanjiani, B.A., an unusually large meeting was held a few days ago, at the Library Hall, Godra. Among those present were—Dr. J. Pollen, Mr. J. V. Cook, Dr. Dyson, Khan Bahadur Dadabhai Hormusji, Rao Saheb Harsukhram Manekram, Khan Saheb Edulji Beheramshah, Khan Saheb K. R. Nanjiani, Rao Bahadur Manibhai Haribhai, Messrs. Erachsha Hormushah, Gunputrao Sitaram Mukadam, Vakil Raghunathji Parikhji, Jugvan Khusal, Abdool Hossein Ismaelji, Jalalbhai Karmoola, Kamruddin Valibhai, Rustomji Fakirjee, J. G. Gokhle, Lalshankar A. Pandia, Sadashivrao Moreshwar, Dhunjibhai Moolji, and Kavasji Karaka.

Dr. J. Pollen, in an effective speech, explained the object of the meeting, which was translated into Gujerati by Mr. Nanjiani. He said: It may be asked what has remote Godhra to do with Mr. Telang? He was far removed from us—a great judge—a shining light of Bombay, not a local magnate or benefactor. Why should we assemble to mourn for him or to seek to perpetuate his memory. Because he has left us a great and abiding legacy. In the eloquent and impressive words of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, he has left us an example of a noble life. It is to express our gratitude for that legacy and to do honour to the memory of a great and good man that we are assembled here this morning. I unfortunately never had the pleasure or privilege of knowing Mr. Telang personally, but he was a friend of my friend the Honourable Mr. Birdwood and of my brother-in-law the Honourable Mr. Basil Lang—and on the principle "show me your friends and I will tell you what you are"—I feel as if I had known the Honourable Mr. Telang well. He was a "gentleman." Now I am not one of those who take a gloomy view of death! I think we ought to take a much more cheerful view of that dread necessity than we do; and we ought to esteem the dead happier than those left behind, and a death such as the death of Mr. Telang should be regarded as an augury of happier things beyond the grave. "Deem no man happy until you have seen his end"—is an old Grecian and Persian saying—and a wise saying it is. But having seen the life and death of Mr. Telang we can pronounce the certain verdict, "happy." You may be satisfied too that his transplanted human worth is blooming to profit in that land whence no traveller returns. Our main object in assembling here this morning is this—to perpetuate the memory of the great and good man and the question arises how in this remote Godhra can this best be done. Fortunately, gentlemen, our pressing local need suggests the best form of memorial. For a long time Godhra has lagged behind other capital towns in Gujerat in having no High School, and no more appropriate memorial of the great scholar and Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University could be suggested than the establishment of a High School in our midst. I have always made it a point in my official career to do the best I could for my immediate charge. As an Assistant Collector, I worked for my talukas, and as head of a district for the District, and I am persuaded that in working for the good of the part we are working for the good of the whole. (Applause.) We want a High School. Let us never stop till we get it, and let it be associated with the memory of the Honourable Mr. Justice Telang. Education should be a Jacob's ladder to the skies. When that ladder is laid flat along the ground, as in the case of Godhra, it becomes an obstruction, a stumbling block, and not a help. I know there is a feeling abroad that education is being overdone in India. My belief is that it is underdone. I have no fear of thorough or pucca education. What I fear is half or kutcha education. I believe in the intermediate system and approve of it. A system that gave us such a man as Telang, who beginning from the lowest step of the ladder made by force his merits known and worked his way to the top. Every boy in Godhra or in the Panch Mahal should—if I could so arrange it—have the same chance as Telang, and this I know, would be Mr. Telang's own wish in the matter. We want to make the people wiser and better by means of a thorough education—and the experience of world is that no gift is more hurtful to any individual or community than that blessing which is just beyond its wants and its capacity to enjoy. Liberty in all forms—social, political, religious, is for those, and for those alone, who have grown up to liberty's estate. To spread its blessing and roll back despotism prepare liberty's way before it. Improve—raise the individual, make him fit for liberty, and it will come issel sibly and uncalled for. By-and-by people will begin to love education for its own sake, as Mr. Telang did, and not merely for the pecuniary advantages it may afford, and with the spread of education the appreciation of the services of such men as Mr. Telang to the great cause will grow wider and deeper. I trust one of the results of this meeting may be the inauguration of a plan for the establishment of a High School in Godhra, to be associated with the name of the Honourable Mr. Justice Telang.

Khan Saheb Nanjiani rose and said: Mr. President and Gentlemen,—I am very much obliged to you all for your having attended the meeting at my instance. My special thanks are due to Rao Saheb Hursukhram and Khan Saheb Edulji for their co-operation. The name of Justice Telang has been so dear to us and so widely known that scarcely any one who reads newspapers is ignorant of it. Only those who do not keep pace with time or "who do not know which side is east and which is west, or who the ruler is, or where he resides," may be ignorant of it. The life of the Honourable Mr. Telang is full of instructive lessons, and hence I take the liberty to give a brief sketch of it. He was born in the middle of this marvellous century, that is in the year 1850. He was sent to school at the age of five, and at the early age of [illegible] passed his Matriculation. As Wordsworth says "the child is father of the man," his teachers perceived in him unusual brilliancy of talents and could easily divine his future greatness. At the age of eighteen he passed his B. A., and soon after he was appointed Sanskrit Professor in the Elphinstone High School and then a Fellow in the Elphinstone College. At the age of 22 he passed his Advocate's Examination. It was not long before such a distinguished scholar and lawyer met with the approbation of Government, who bestowed upon him the honourable post of a Judge of the High Court. He became connected with every important club and association, either as president or secretary. He was a prime moving element in every public movement for the good of the people at large. He has written numerous valuable books. He died at the age of 43. In the words of Shakespeare "he carried an old head on young shoulders." He verified the beautiful saying of Shekh Sadi "Buzargi ba aklo ast na ba'l," that is to say, greatness is not to be measured by years but by wisdom. Reason staggers at seeing what marvellous and meritorious deeds he has been able to achieve within the span of life allowed him by the Almighty. Though short, his was undoubtedly a brilliant career. We can easily conceive what a dreadful shock it must have been to his old father when he received the news of his untimely death and in what distress he must have been since. I beg to propose that a letter of condolence be addressed to the father of the late Honourable Mr. Telang, in the name of the meeting, as under:—"That the inhabitants of Godhra, in a public meeting assembled, desire to express their heart-felt sympathy with the family of the late Justice Telang in the sad loss they have sustained by his premature death."

Khan Saheb Nanjiani, in seconding the proposal said: it is certainly our duty to condole with the bereaved family. There is no doubt he was an eminent scholar. Besides he was known for his amiability. He did much good to the country. I heartily second the proposal.

Khan Saheb Dadabhai dilated on the excellent qualities of the deceased Vice-Chancellor. He said that as Khan Saheb Nanjiani had already spoken in high terms of Mr. Telang's abilities and his deep knowledge of law, he would simply express his concurrence in the ideas expressed. He would move that a committee consisting of the following members be formed, with power to add to their number, to consider in what way the memory of the late Vice-Chancellor can be perpetuated in the Panch Mahals:—Mr. E. Macconachie, C. S., Rao Bahadur Pranlal Harkarandas, Rao Saheb Harsukhram Manekram, Rao Bahadur Manibhai Haribhai, Khan Saheb K. R. Nanjiani, Mr. Gangaram Sitaram Mukadam, Desai Bhowrao Ranchodrai, Vakil Roognathjee Dinanath, Vakil Martandrao Bapuji, Mr. Abdool Hoosein Ismaelji. Besides these names he added that the names of the Karbharees of the several States of Reva Kantha be added to the number, as also the Mamlatdars of the Mahals.

Mr. Gurputram Sitaram Mucadam, in seconding the proposition, said: Mr. President and Gentlemen,—As I had the privilege of knowing the Honourable Mr. Justice Telang personally, I may be allowed to give a short account of his life. At the age of five while at school his eminent scholarship drew from his teachers' numerous panegyrics from time to time. He passed his Advocate's Examination at the age of 22. There are only two more native gentlemen who have passed that examination before him—the Honourable M. G. Ranade and Rao Saheb Bal Mangesh Wagle. He was a great social reformer. He has written a good many books, of which I may particularly note one, viz., translation of Bhagvat Gita, a stupendous work which shows the depth of his scholarship. To the names already proposed the name of Khan Bahadur Dadabhai should be added. This was seconded by Mr. Nanjiani. The three propositions were put to the vote and were unanimously carried by acclamation. The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the President.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 13th October, 1893.

Means of observations at 6 p.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·719
Temperature of the Air	82·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·5
Dew Point	76·0
Relative humidity of Air	0·805
Ext out of cloudy sky (1 = whole sky clouded = 10)	7·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	88·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	77·8
General Direction of wind	ESE, W, SSE.
Movements of Wind in 24 hours	192
Fall of Rain	0·01
Total fall during month	9·45
" year	65·61
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m. of 13th October	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per Bottle.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The hospitalities of Government House, Naini Tal, have been brought to an abrupt close by the news of the serious illness of Lady Crosthwaite. She is in England, but was to have joined her family at Lucknow on the 2nd proximo. We deeply regret to add that the latest accounts of her condition offer but faint hopes of her recovery.

The Ganja Commission has now visited Bengal, the North-West Provinces, the Central Provinces, Bombay and Madras in the order named, as well as Indore, Hyderabad, Bangalore, and Rajputana. It has arrived in Simla to confer with the Punjab authorities. The Commission will leave Simla on the 25th instant for the Central Provinces, where it commences to take evidence orally. Raja Shoshi Sikhareshwar Roy and Lala Nahal Chand will rejoin the Commission in the Central Provinces, these two members being now absent from Simla. It is not yet certain how long the enquiry will last.

Mandalay does not appear to be a very desirable place of residence if we can believe the following:—"Vagabonds are still numerous and busy working mischief in Mandalay in spite of the efforts of a few of the local police. A Burmese nun has been soundly and publicly thrashed by some women who were hired by a *poongyi* (or Buddhist priest) to carry out the punishment. Burglaries are too common to report in detail. Very many of the constables spend their time, while on duty lying on the broad of their backs, stretched out at full length, under the awnings of the cold-drink stands and in other places, snoring off the effects of the libations which they indulge while off duty."

The Chinese are going to put up two more yarn mills at Yangtsepoo, with the ultimate intention of outlay weaving cloth.

According to Tientsin despatches, nearly two hundred yards of the embankment of the Peiho river, about ten miles north of Tientsin on the way to Peking, have lately burst, flooding a considerable portion of the surrounding country.

The reserves of the Bombay Army are not making the progress that was anticipated. After several years' trial the results of the experiment are anything but encouraging. Something must be done, and that shortly, to improve matters, if we are to have a force that would be of any use in the event of a general war on our frontier. The effective strength of the Bombay Native Army, as it stands at the present time, is some 300 British officers and 26,500 non-commissioned officers and rank and file all told; and the percentage of trained reserve men is only 10·51, excluding the garrison reserve, of which there is only the small number of 77 men in all. In regard to trained men, specially enlisted for general service and available for transfer to linked battalions on mobilisation, the numbers are more encouraging, as they aggregate some 10,510, or over 42 per cent. on the whole Army.

There is very little of interest in the annual return of wrecks and casualties in Indian waters that has just been issued. The year 1892 was eventful only in view of cyclonic storms that visited the Kattiawar and Bombay coasts during the month of May. Owing to the disappearance of the steamship Deccan, with a total of two hundred and fourteen passengers and crew, the aggregate loss of life last year was somewhat greater than in 1891, but the total tonnage lost was slightly less. Of the seventy-two wrecks reported, six were British and foreign vessels, 35 were British Indian, and 31 were native craft. A total of 158 casualties, 84 occurred to British and Foreign vessels, 45 to British Indian, and 29 to Native craft. Taking the aggregate of 230 wrecks and casualties, there were 23 collisions, 8 founderings, 45 groundings, 92 strandings, and 62 miscellaneous cases.

Mrs. L. J. Torrie, wife of the Commandant, 22nd Madras Infantry, stationed at Secunderabad, had a narrow escape from being shot on Thursday last. A cook, belonging to a neighbour, took out his master's repeating rifle and three rounds of ammunition and commenced a little rifle practice at the trunk of a tree in Major Torrie's compound being his target. Mrs. Torrie, at the time, was watching her horses being fed. One bullet grazing the trunk of the tree passed close to Mrs. Torrie and was embedded in the stable wall. The cook was arrested by the Police, charged before the Second Assistant Cantonment Magistrate with doing a rash act, convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment, fourteen days of which is to be solitary confinement.

The Manager of the Lalchand Tea Garden has brought to the notice of the Sub-divisional Officer at Habiganj an incident of lawlessness that cannot be regarded as otherwise than very significant. It appears that a coolie who is employed to carry the garden *kundi* was stopped a few days ago by a number of men armed with *lathis*, but fortunately he had no money in his possession at the time, and the outrage had therefore no other result than to give timely warning to the Manager of this and neighbouring gardens. The incident, indeed, was not unexpected, for it has long been feared that improved rice-cultivation driving the criminal North further to the south. The number of tea gardens in the Habiganj division is very small, and the European population amounts to about one to 70,000 Natives. There is neither a European Magistrate nor a European police officer in Habiganj; but with the timely warning that has now been given, it should not be difficult to ensure adequate protection against this form of crime.

The *Memorial Diplomatique* says that the Italian Government is negotiating with a foreign syndicate of financiers for a big loan in order to meet the very pressing needs of the State. A sum of 200,000,000 francs is mentioned, and it is stated that all efforts to raise the loan in Berlin have failed. For several months past the Italian Government has been spending at the rate of 20,000 francs per day in order to buy "small change," and the loss during six months on exchange has amounted to 10,000,000 francs.

Mr. Edgar Barclay's paper in the new monthly "Illustrated Archæologist" (C. J. Clarke) sums up the final conclusion with regard to the origin of Stonehenge. Mr. Romilly Allen's contributor, like Mr. Fergusson, lends no countenance to Stukeley's Druidical fancies, nor does he agree with Sir John Lubbock that this grand megalithic monument is of pre-historic antiquity. His conclusion, upon a review of all the evidence attainable, is that it was raised immediately after the first shock of the Roman Conquest, upon the downfall of Druidism, by the Britons under the leadership of their native chieftains; that by undertaking this pious work the minds of the natives were not only distracted from war, but were pacified and reassured in a belief that the immortal gods had not deserted them. The temple was erected in a locality consecrated from time immemorial as a burial ground of the race—in honouring the sacred tombs, reverence was paid to the distinguished dead; and it was partly constructed of sacred rocks brought from the identical beds of boulders which had formerly supplied material for the construction of the great temple of Avebury, and partly of sacred rocks brought from abroad from the territories of brother Celts known to be prospering under Roman sway beyond the sea.

A castle in the air is to be the great attraction of the Antwerp Exhibition to be held next year. The castle is to be of a substantial character, and is to be suspended above the earth from a huge captive balloon, built in six separate compartments, somewhat after the fashion of water-tight compartments in ships. M. Tobiansky, the inventor, is confident of the ability of the structure to resist the onslaught of the fiercest hurricane. Visitors will be hauled up to the castle—the facade of which, according to a coloured representation, is not unlike that of the Alexandra Palace at Muswell Hill—by two lifts made of bamboo, aluminium, and steel tubing, which will glide along vertical cables. In case of need, the structure could be lowered to the ground by the combined action of nineteen steam cranes in from twenty minutes to half-an-hour. The balloon from which it is hung will be shaped so as to offer a pointed end towards the wind usually prevailing in Antwerp, that is towards the north-west. It is proposed to light the building with 5,000 Edison electric lamps, and as the balloon ropes and cables will not be visible on a dark night, it will then appear suspended between heaven and earth by an invisible agency.

The tadpole is not, perhaps, a creature which commands universal admiration; but there is a healthy brood of tadpoles now at the Zoo, which are, for many reasons, deserving of notice. To begin with they have not the black and forbidding aspect of the tadpole, which is one of the common objects of a country walk in March. These tadpoles are largely colourless, and have an engaging way of balancing themselves upon their heads, instead of wriggling up to each other like our familiar acquaintances. Their chief merit, however, is the fact that they are the offspring of the parents. They come from eggs deposited by an African frog, which has the rather doubtful distinction of being more like a newt than any other frog; this frog, known technically as Xenopus Levis, has never before condescended to breed at the Zoo, or in captivity, so its young were very imperfectly known. As the frog itself is one of those links in creation which are fortunately not missing, a good deal of interest attaches to the tadpole, which might be fairly expected to go one better than its parents. It does, as a matter of fact, realise these expectations, for it has a pair of long feelers on its chin which are exactly like the barbels of fishes. The frog has resemblances to animals lower in the scale, and the tadpole has affinities to animals a stage lower again.

FAREWELL BALL TO THE VICEROY.

A MEMORABLE FUNCTION.

The farewell ball to the Viceroy and Lady Lansdowne last night was an unqualified success. Every arrangement that could serve to make the occasion a memorable one had been carefully thought out by the Executive Committee, representing Simla Society as a body; and the result was gratifying in every way. The road from Viceregal Lodge to the Town Hall was illuminated, and on the ridge a Guard-of-honour, furnished by the Gordon Highlanders, from Jutogh, was drawn up. Their Excellencies, on arrival, were received with a royal salute, the band playing the National Anthem; and on passing into the Town Hall they were met by the members of the Committee, including the Lieutenant-Governor, the Commander-in-Chief, and all Members of Council. A procession was formed and proceeded up the ball-room to the dais, the National Anthem being again played.

Supper was served at midnight.

After supper Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick rose amid applause, and proposed the health of the guests of the evening. His Honour made a somewhat long speech, in which he said that of the many Viceroys and their wives he had seen during his service, none left India's shores [illegible] more sincerely regretted, than Lord and Lady Lansdowne. He specially alluded to the Viceroy's invariable courtesy and kindness to all classes, both of Europeans and natives, as well as to the general recognition His Excellency had of the work done by officers of both the Civil and Military Services. His mention of the profuse hospitalities of Government House, and of the manner in which Lady Lansdowne had always made her guests feel thoroughly at home, was the signal for continued applause. The speker concluded an able speech by wishing God-speed to the Viceroy and Lady Lansdowne; after which their health were drunk with hearty cheers.

The Viceroy, on rising to reply, received a very warm welcome. He was evidently much touched by the manner in which the toast had been received His Excellency spoke as follows:—

Your Honour, your Excellencies, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—The friendly words which his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has just addressed to you, and the unmistakable signs of approval with which you have received them, have, I can assure you, greatly touched your guests. Your reception of this toast has, if possible, added to the completeness of the brilliant entertainment with which you have honoured us, and I cannot thank you sufficiently for your kindness to Lady Lansdowne and myself. I am not using language of affectation when I say that I am at a loss for words in which to express our gratitude. Although I cannot plead that I am entirely unaccustomed to making speeches, and particularly to making after-dinner speeches, I can say conscientiously that if I am to carry my thoughts back to the time when I last made an after-supper speech, I have to go back to a past which is very remote indeed. (Laughter and applause.) I have, however, a pretty clear idea as to two of the conditions which an after-supper speech ough to fulfil. It should, in the first place, be as short, and in the second, as cheerful as possible. Now I will promise that my observations shall be comprised within the narrowest limits, for you will promise not to think me wanting in appreciation of your kindness because I acknowledge it in a few scanty sentences. The other condition is, however, less easy to comply with. In spite of the brightness and brilliancy of this entertainment, we cannot dismiss from our minds the thought that this Ball is a Farewell Ball, and that you have bidden us here that this evening in order, as his Honour has put it, to bid us Godspeed when we turn our backs upon this station. We have now completed nearly five years in India, and a very considerable part of them have been spent in Simla. Perhaps it would be better that I should not state the exact number of months which we have spent here, or I shall find myself giving an opening to those stern critics who are so fond of expatiating upon the evils of the Simla exodus, and who fancy that from April to October our time is chiefly occupied in one continuous round of dances, picnics, and gymkhanas—(laughter and applause)—but we have certainly spent a large number of months here than at any other place in India and so it has come to pass that we have, as it were, taken root amongst you and laid the foundations of not a few friendships which I cannot bring myself to believe will be entirely interrupted when the time comes for us to set our faces homeward. The Lieutenant-Governor spoke very gracefully and indulgently both of the official and of the social side of our life and of my official relations with himself and others with whom I have had to transact business. As for this, all that I will say is, that although the word "official" often suggests much that is trying and disagreeable, I have always believed that no friendship were truer than those uniting men who are occupied in the common service of their country, and who are endeavouring honestly and manfully to advance its interest. (Applause.) But, Ladies and Gentlemen, the existence of a Viceroy would be a stream of bliss which, handed with that interesting Government House, a stream which so steadily towards overwhelming but for the breaks would be absolutely ally exists in the shape of the long-water which mercifully Private Secretary who sits near suffering and laborious plause.) I am, therefore, glad that me at this table. Referred to the more congenial and his Honour has our Simla life. As to these I will social aspects of privations: the first is this that you, make three gentlemen have made this part of our task Ladies and Ge thful for us by the manner in which you easy and delightful met us half-way and given us credit have invariably to do our best to please you. In the next place, for a description of myself, I will say that my task as a host have commanded the assistance of a hostess who that contrived to win for herself not only the good opinion, but, I think I may say, the affection of those with whom she has been brought in contact. (Loud and continued applause.) I may add that myself and my colleagues in the firm, I may say without exaggeration that we have had the good luck to be associated with a partner who has attracted a very valuable goodwill towards the business in which we have been engaged. (Applause.) The third observation that I will make is that both Lady Lansdowne and I owe a great deal to the assistance of our staff, which has always worked cheerfully and thoughtfully for us, and spared no pains to secure the success of any efforts which we have made. (Applause.) But, Ladies and Gentlemen, I must not forget my promise to be as short as possible. It remains for me to thank you once more for your kindness and hospitality, and to assure you that we shall not forget it even when we have left this place and returned to the home and the friends towards whom our thoughts have often turned wistfully during the last ten years. Many of you have, no doubt, seen the beautiful card on which we were invited to meet you here this evening: it is an admirable work of art illustrated by the hand of a well-known and gallant artist. The central position is occupied by a picture of the building in which we are gathered this evening. Above this is an excellent representation of our beautiful residence, a monument of the architectural taste and skill of Messrs. Irving and Hebbert, and I think I ought also to add of my predecessor, Lord Dufferin. Below this is an excellent picture of our old home in England. Ladies and Gentlemen, I can assure you that just as there is room upon the card for both of these pictures, so there will be room in our hearts both for the love of our English home and our English friends and for the many kindly and grateful associations which in years to come will carry our thoughts back to this station, and to those whose friendship we had the good fortune to win while we lived within it. (Prolonged applause.)

When the time came for departure, the band struck up Auld Lang Syne, and as their Excellencies passed down the ball-room, all their hosts joined hands and sang the air, with striking effect. Lord and Lady Lansdowne were loudly cheered as their carriage drove away, amid the blaze of the illuminations. The ball-room and its approaches were beautifully decorated, the Viceregal colours alone being used. Never has greater taste been shown than in the draping of the hall and corridors. Major Carson and Captain Herbert were the moving spirits of the Committee, and to their indefatigable energy the success of this farewell entertainment was mainly due.

Mr. Moncure Conway, who saw a great deal of Thomas Carlyle, again protests against the story originally told of the philosopher by Mr. Froude, to the effect that "his mother had early discovered him as a cry ill to live wi'." And this is the perversion of an incident of his childhood related by Carlyle himself, and by him alone, in a footnote to one of his wife's letters. "Thou's gey (pretty—pronounced gyei) ill to deal wi'—mother's allocution to me once in some unreasonable moment of mine." A mother's ejaculation to her little child, on a single occasion, in a naughty moment, passes into history as the deliberate judgment of her who knew him best on his whole domestic character. "His mother had early described him," &c. In his new edition (1890) Mr. Froude has substituted "deal" for "live," but this, says Mr. Conway, is small redress. A devoted mother is still pursuing her devoted son, and brandishing his memory with a "description" of him, "as she had known him," which is the reverse of the truth. Carlyle's sister, Mrs. Austin, averred that her brother Thomas was an affectionate, good-natured, and obedient boy in his home; running on all family errands, carrying parcels, and never happier than when doing some service for his mother.

Regarded as historians, and particularly as historians who deal with the history of Ireland, Sir Charles Gavan Duffy finds little to approve either in Lord Macaulay or Mr. Froude. In a preface to a volume of the "New Irish Library," just published by Mr. Fisher Unwin, and comprising a reprint of the remarkable series of papers on "The Patriot Parliament of 1689," contributed by the late Thomas Davis to "The Dublin Magazine" fifty years ago, Sir Charles says: "Lord Macaulay has written a striking and persuasive, but essentially false, account of James's transactions in Ireland. If that accomplished writer has treated no subject which he has not made bright and attractive, he has scarcely treated one in which a sober inquirer, following in his track, has not discovered that he habitually sacrificed truth to scenic effect, or, in his history at any rate, to the predetermination to produce a national epic whose heroes are unchangeably in the right. There is an eminent living historian with a speciality for misrepresenting Irish affairs, who has no more idea of fairness or reciprocity than a Mohawk; but many Irishmen prefer the outspoken enmity of Mr. Froude to the polished plausibility and disingenuous glosses of Lord Macaulay."

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THE HOUSE OF LORDS AND THE COUNTRY.

Sheffield Daily Telegraph, Sept. 9.

At length the second Bill of Betrayal has gone the way of the first. It was thrown out last night by the significant and crushing majority of 378. Its stay has been longer than that of its predecessor, but it was seen from the first that it could never survive, and it was only on the perfect assurance of its ultimate fate in the Lords that it passed through the Commons. Members voted for it solely for tactical reasons, and not because they desired it to become law. On the contrary had there been the slightest probability of the Peers betraying their trust, they would have administered the quietus themselves. After the debate in the Lords this week we are almost disposed to rejoice because they adopted the course they did, so valuable have been the contributions to the argumentative armoury of the Unionist Party, and so instructive the attitude of the Government, as represented by its spokesmen in the Upper Chamber.

Newcastle Daily Chronicle, Sept. 9.

What the Peers have stopped is a measure which, while establishing a Home Rule Parliament in Dublin, and giving Irishmen control of Irish affairs, simultaneously permits Irish representatives, elected by Irish constituencies, to come to Westminster and manage the affairs of England and Scotland also. [illegible] that Englishmen and Scotchmen will be indignant with the Peers for this reason?

Sheffield Daily News, Sept. 9.

There is in some quarters as much jubilation as if something extraordinary had happened, and the "defeat" had come as a welcome surprise, while the truth is that nobody ever expected anything else to occur than what has taken place. The House of Lords has risen to the occasion, and has not allowed, in the words of Lord Salisbury, "this atrocious, this mean, this treacherous revolution to be sanctioned." Their Lordships have been "true to the duty which has devolved upon them from a splendid ancestry, true to their highest traditions," and, rejecting the Home Rule Bill, have "saved the Constitution." But when the people come to consider the matter they will recognise how much the "splendid ancestry" has done for them, and how many of those who so readily voted against the measure have little else to recommend them than their "splendid ancestry." It is rather pleasing to those of us who are in favour of remedying Ireland's wrongs, to find this reference made to the traditions of the House of Peers.

Glasgow Evening News, Sept.